THE WEATHER
Rain Sunday; Monday, fair and colder.

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ONE SECTION

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BATTLE OF FLANDERS, IN PROGRESS A MONTH YET TO BE CONCLUDED

Few Minor Successes Have Rested With the Germans But Allies Partially Win Back Ground Taken by the Invaders—Only Part of Dixmude is Now Held by the Germans

RAIN AND WIND HAVE GREATLY DELAYED OPERATIONS OF ARMIES ON BOTH SIDES

Russia Continues Enveloping Movement Around East Prussia With Much Success—Turkey Blames War Between Allies and Ottoman Empire to Action of Great Britain

London, Nov. 14.—The battle of Flanders, which was brought about by the German attempt to advance to Dunkirk and Calais on the northern coast of France, commenced just four weeks ago today and despite terrific fighting and the sacrifice of thousands of lives the two armies still hold virtually the same positions as when the first shot was fired.

After taking Antwerp and Ostend, the German forces proceeded with little or no opposition as far as Nieuport on the Yser canal. Here they found against them the reformed Belgian army as well as an enfilading fire from British monitors and they were unable to make progress. Floods then completed the discomfiture of the invaders and they commenced an effort to break through the allied lines between Dixmude and Ypres.

The Germans have had one or two minor successes, such as the crossing of the canal and the capture of Dixmude, but now, according to official and other reports, while they hold a part of Dixmude, they are back on the east side of the canal and again have slackened their attacks.

The weather, which has been storming with heavy rains, says the statement of the German general army headquarters, has disturbed their operations. This may well be true for people who have arrived from across the English channel during the past few days say a high wind has been driving the rain across the open spaces, filling the trenches and making it next to impossible for the men to protect themselves.

In spite of the unfavorable conditions, both sides have been making charges and both claim to have met with some success.

The Germans again report the capture of a number of prisoners and also that they have repulsed the British and French attacks.

The French who do not record the capture of the prisoners, or their own losses, likewise claim they have repulsed the German attacks and made progress. Their advance on Bixschoote, which reached the almost unprecedented distance of one kilometer, 3,280 feet, for in this battle an advance is measured in yards and not in miles—seems to have been important, for if it continues, military observers say, it should relieve the pressure on both Dixmude and Ypres, on either side of that town.

From the Franco-German border as far as the French fortress of Verdun, the Germans have resumed their activity and as usual both German and French official accounts claim success.

While the eyes of the world have been on the battle near the North Sea coast there has been fierce fighting farther inland and the Aisne valley, the Argonne forest and the vicinity of Verdun again have been scenes of sanguinary clashes. Neither side, however, has made any impression on the other side, the Germans won their victory at Vailly, the fruits of which, however, they since have lost. Farther east winter has set in and the mountains where the troops are facing each other are now covered with snow.

The Russians, continuing their enveloping movement around East Prussia, have now entered Rypin, which is west of Soldau and on the road to Thorn, so that they have now almost surrounded Emperor William's northwestern and favorite province.

Just southwest of Rypin, however, the Germans have taken the offensive from Thorn and claim to have inflicted a defeat on the Russians near Wloclawek, on the Vistula river.

The Germans after all seem to have decided to make a stand behind the Warthe river in Russian Poland for the Russians announce that there have been engagements with the German advance guards between that river and the Vistula. It may be, however, that the mass of the German army having retired to the borders of Silesia, these engagements were intended only to delay the Russian advance.

Further south the Russians continue to push on to the Austrian fortress of Cracow, which is defended by Austrian troops under German officers.

Fighting continues in the Caucasus between the Russians and the Turks but with what results are not known, as both governments announce victories.

Turkey has issued a statement through Rome placing the blame for the war between the British and Ottoman Empires on England who, she says complains of Turkey's acquisition of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and does not mention anything of her seizure of two Turkish battleships which were building in England at the outbreak of the war.

Turkey also charges that England did all she could to wreck Turkey and that the British guarantee of integrity could not be regarded seriously because of her occupation of Egypt.

Turkey's threat to preach a Holy war is a cause of uneasiness in Germany as well as in England and in France, close observers of the political situation point out because of its possible effect on Italy. So far as Egypt is concerned, the danger mark seems to have passed as the chiefs of the Ulema, composed of the leading Moslem religious societies, have issued a proclamation urging the Moslems to remain calm, while the Sheiks in the Sudan have refrained from taking action regarding Turkey's proclamation of war on the Allies.

INFORMATION WANTED

State Department Seeks Reasons for Threats Against South American.

Washington, Nov. 14.—In an effort to determine the extent to which neutrality laws, particularly with respect to the use of wireless telegraphy have been observed by South American countries, the State Department, it was announced today, has directed diplomatic and consular representatives in those countries to institute inquiries. Their reports are expected to disclose the foundation on which rest charges by British and French authorities that German ships have received supplies and information from shore.

The inquiry has been ordered, it is understood, as a preliminary to whatever representations this country may decide to make to Latin-American republics on the whole broad subject of neutrality.

Should the inquiries disclose departures by Southern republics from the true spirit of neutrality, it was intimated today, the influence of the United States would be exerted promptly to remove all basis for threats by belligerents of punishment for neutrality violation.

NEW RULES FOR CANAL

Wilson Orders Supplementay Regulations Concerning its Neutrality.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A proclamation, supplementing existing neutrality regulations for the Panama canal zone was issued today at the direction of President Wilson.

By its terms previously anonunced prohibitions are extended to air craft, public or private, of belligerent powers, which are forbidden to ride from or descend upon canal zone territory or "to pass through the air spaces above." It also forbids use of wireless by belligerent vessels within zone jurisdiction, except on business concerning the canal.

By agreement with the Panama Republic hospitality ex[illegible]nded in the waters of the latte[illegible] belligerent vessels shall deprive[illegible] vessels of like

(Continued [illegible] ge Sixteen.)

LORD ROBERTS OF ENGLAND IS DEAD

Field Marshal Succu[illegible] to Pneumonia in Franc[illegible]

WAS VISITING TR[illegible]S

England's Greatest Soldier [illegible]fter Illness of Very Few Da[illegible]n Fame in India and A[illegible] Mourned by Nation.

London, Nov. 15.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died last night in France from pneumonia. A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read:

"I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Field Marshal Roberts, woh was colonel-in-chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to greet them. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill. He suffered from a severe chill Thursday and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, militated against his recovery, the crisis in the disease coming quickly.

The news of Lord Roberts' death came as an entire surprise to England. The veteran's devotion to the interests of the army, his hard work in this connection and his seeming good health had been the subject of comment since the beginning of the war. He was the most popular military figure in Great Britain and a national hero without rival in the affections of the people.

Despite his years he never had ceased his work since his nominal retirement, and as he often had remarked he lived a rigidly abstemious life that he might preserve his strength for the service of his country.

Urged Compulsory Service.

During the past five or six years, when the German war cloud had been growing, he prosecuted an active campaign to persuade the nation to adopt a compulsory military service. His belief was that Great Britain required the training of the whole male population in arms rather upon the plan of Switzerland, than the longer terms of conscription enforced in the case of continental military nations.

He preached unceasingly and untiringly the necessity for the nation to have its men trained in the rudiments at least of the soldier's work so that they could be called quickly to arms to defend the country against invasion.

In private conversation he expressed the conviction that Germany was planning to make war on Great Britain when she found an advantageous moment, and also believed that the supposed menace of civil war in Ireland was a just factor.

"Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford," as Field Marshal Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts was called, sums briefly the career of the noted British soldier whose death has plunged the Empire into mourning.

Scion of a noble Irish family, Lord Roberts was born in 1832 in Cawnpore, India, where his father, General Sir Abraham Roberts, was serving. It was in the Indian service that the gallant and efficient Irish soldier achieved his first and lasting fame. It was in South Africa in his later years that this was supplemented and magnified by his achievements in Great Britain's victorious campaign against the Boers.

Won Many Honors.

Showered as he was with honors and titles by his own country, it was not by that nation alone that his military abilities were appreciated. "The greatest soldier of his time," were the words used by Emperor William, of Germany in paying tribute to him.

"Roberts of Kandahar," the Emperor is recorded as saying, "has much of the subtlety and ability to perceive his opportunities that have distinguished the greatest military generals of the past. I hold him the ablest of today's soldiers."

For more than a half century England had occasion to take pride in the career of Roberts, the soldier.

COW PUNCHERS BRING CHARGE AGAINST STEAMER.

Rembrandt Owners Had Not Paid Them—Signed for Shilling a Month

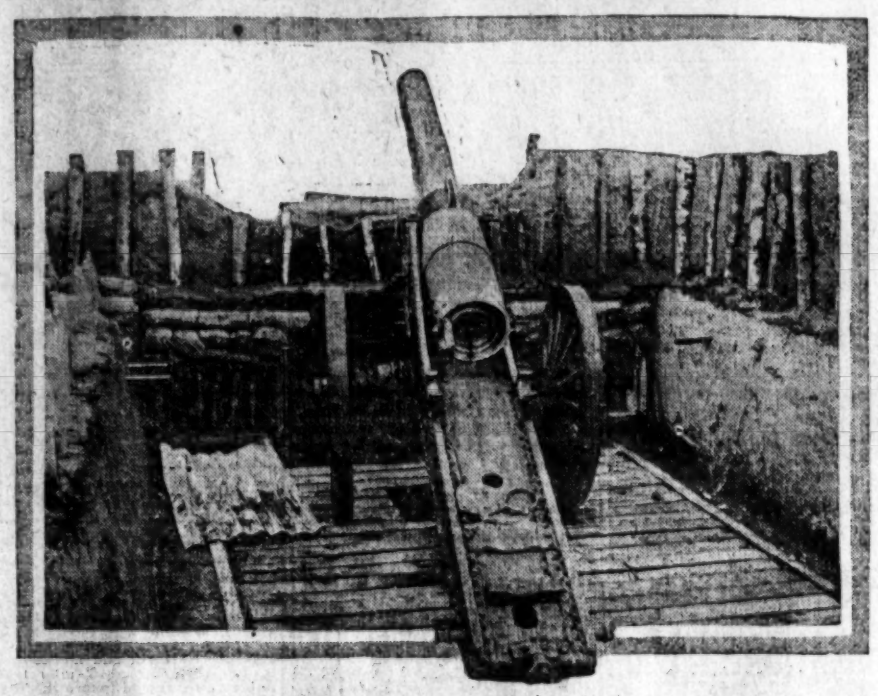
Newport News, Va., Nov. 14.—On complaint of five of the discharged cattle punchers, who alleged that they had not received their wages, United States Commissioner A. C. Garrett today certified a warrant of libel against the British steamer Rembrandt to the United States district court at Norfolk. A deputy marshal will be here Monday, according to the commissioner, to serve the papers on the captain. It developed in the course of the hearing that the cattle men had signed on the boat without reading the articles, and later discovered that they had been signed at a salary of one shilling a month.

Arrested for Information.

Baltimore, Nov. 14.—Seven cattle men employed on the steamship Rembrandt were rounded up by the police here today and questioned concerning the fire on the vessel which resulted in the death of more than three score of the 800 horses on board destined for British and French armies in Europe. The examination shed no light on the origin of the fire, it is understood. The men were discharged from the Rembrandt after the steamer reached Newport News.

Biramingham, Ala., Nov. 14.—The Southern Textile Association today selected Asheville, N. C., for the summer meeting in June and Greenville, S. C., for the fall meeting in November next year.

British Naval Gun Captured by Germans in Trenches Before Antwerp



This is one of the British naval guns the Germans found in front of Antwerp after they had driven the Belgians and their few British aids from the city. The gun had been removed from a war vessel and carried inland and there placed in a pit.

NEW LEGISLATION TO BE FOUGHT FOR

Suffragists in Convention Adopt Resolutions

SESSION WAS QUIET

Under the Fourteenth Amendment Congress Has Authority to Pass Laws Allowing Women to Vote.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Further broadening of the scope of legislative work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the coming year was decided upon today when the convention of the organization here adopted a resolution directing its congressional committee to work for a Federal statute giving women in all States the right to vote for members of Congress, United States senators and Presidential electors.

The delegates claimed that Congress has the power to pass a law permitting women to vote for the officials mentioned under that clause of the 14th amendmenet to the Federal Constitution which says:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The convention tabled an amendment to the constitution to limit the tenure of office of the President to two consecutive years and defeated an amendment which would have denied a place on the national board to any salaried official of the association. It was declared to be the sense of the convention that the executive secretary shall not be a member of the board.

Mass Meeting Held.

At the mass meeting tonight addresses on State and national campaigns were delivered by leaders in the suffrage movement from various parts of the country. Among the speakers were Miss Alice S. Blackwell, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Chicago; Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York; Miss Hannah Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston.

The results of the primary held by the delegates today showed that in the election next Monday there will be contests for only three of the officers in the national association. The unopposed candidates are:

President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, New York; second vice president, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Kentucky; third vice president, Miss Katherine B. Davis, New York; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Orten H. Clark, Michigan; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Connecticut; first auditor, Mrs. Helen Guthrie Miller, Missouri. The candidates who have opposition and the vote each received in the primary today, are:

First vice president, Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick, New York, 177; Miss Jean Gordon, Louisiana, 108.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, New York, 197; Mrs. Anne Martin, Nevada, 93.

Second Auditor, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois, 126; Miss Secona Gale, Wisconsin, 121.

FRENCH ARE SATISPIED.

Official Statement Says Results Along the Line Were Good.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The following official communication was issued tonight by the French war office:

"From the North Sea to Lille the day has been good. Two attacks by the enemy, one to the Northeast of Zonnebeke, the other to the South of Ypres, have been repulsed—the latter with heavy losses to the Germans.

"Between the canal of LaBasse and Arras, and in the region of Lihons, the enemy has made two attempts, without result.

"There is nothing else to report."

WAR-TORN MEXICO HAS TWO DAY REST

Possible Chance for Peace Between Factions

PLANS AT WASHINGTON

Policy of Watchful Waiting Will Be Continued—Troops to Leave Vera Cruz Next Monday if Nothing Happens to Prevent

Washington, Nov. 14.—While awaiting confirmation of a report from Mexico that a truce has been arranged by leaders of the Carranza and Aguas Calientes claimants to control of the government, the Washington government allowed its orders to General Funston to stand tonight and Vera Cruz will be returned to Mexican control November 23rd. The American expeditionary force at Vera Cruz will embark on that date for Galveston and the Mexican factions will be left to work out their own destiny, the policy of watchful waiting having been altered in no respect.

State Department officials looked upon the reported truce as a hopeful sign.

Secretary Bryan declined to say today to whom General Funston would surrender the custody of Vera Cruz, but it is believed he will turn the city over to whatever de facto authorities appear to receive it. General Candido Aguilar, a Carranza supporter, has been encamped just outside the city for many weeks. Unless he is withdrawn it is believed General Funston will leave the city in his possession.

Although orders had been sent to General Funston to allow Mexican priests and nuns to sail on the transport San Marcos, it was not known definitely today whether they had actually left on it.

A CHANCE FOR PEACE

Mexican Factions Trying to Agree —Final Answer in Two Days.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 14.—Enrique C. Llorente, envoy to Washington from the Aguas Calientes convention, today declared the convention as representing the Villa faction would protest against the American evacuation of Vera Cruz, since it would permit the Carranza troops to occupy the city.

Messages today from both Carranza and Villa officials told of still another attempt to adjust the factional difficulty of the Constitutionalist army before resorting to arms. General Eulalio Guttierrez named provisional president by the Aguas Calientes convention and General Pablo Gonzales, Carranza's principal leader, conferred yesterday and Gonzales left immediately for Cordoba to interview the first chief.

The convention has adjourned for ten days. Gonzales promised to procure Carranza's final answer within two days.

W. C. T. U. CELEBRATES.

Victories for Prohibition and Suffrage in Election Causes Rejoicing.

Atlanta Ga., Nov. 14.—Celebration of the prohibition and suffrage victories in the various states marked the national convention of Woman Christian Temperance Union here tonight. Delegates from the commonwealth in which success was gained entertained the session.

A petition in favor of national prohibition, said to bear the signatures of five million persons, was displayed in the convention chamber today. It is planned to present the petition to the next session of Congress.

BOARD ANNOUNCES REDISCOUNT RATES

To Be Charged by the Federal Reserve Banks

WHICH OPEN MONDAY

Statement Declares Board's Intention of Going Slow at First Until Conditions Adjust Themselves to the New System.

Washington, Nov. 14.—With the announcement today of re-discount rates to be charged by the various Federal Reserve Banks, the Reserve Board cleared the way for the opening of the new system next Monday. Details remaining to be settled are not regarded of such importance as to interfere with operations of the banks.

The board made this announcement:

"After full consideration of the facts in the situation, the board felt it incumbent to adopt a moderate and conservative policy at the outset, in view of the fact that exact conditions to which the banks will be subjected in operations cannot be precisely foretold. It was felt adoption of rates of rediscount which would adequately safeguard the resources of the various institutions would be the wisest policy at the beginning. The banks have the right, with the approval of the board, at any time to change the rates and the present rates are, therefore, to be regarded as provisional and subject to revision. The board expects to be governed entirely by experience."

The board announced the following rates of re-discount to be charged by the 12 Federal Reserve banks for discounting commercial paper for member banks:

New York and Philadelphia 5 1-2 per cent on bills and notes having maturities of not over 30 days, and 6 per cent on all papers having longer maturity.

Boston, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago and St. Louis, 6 per cent on all maturities.

Atlanta, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco, 6 per cent on bills running not longer than 30 days and 6 1-2 per cent on balls of longer maturity.

In announcing the rates, Governor Hamlin stated that the law permits the Reserve banks to change the rates at any time with the approval of the Reserve Board.

SUSPECTED SPY ARRAIGNED.

Passports Show Him to be Officer in Mexican Army—Held at London.

London, Nov. 15.—A man known under the name of Horst, Von Der Goltz and Bridgman Taylor was arraigned in a police court today on a charge of failing to register as an alien. The prosecution said he also was under very grave suspecion and might have to answer charges of being a German spy.

He had a passport issued in Washington bearing the name of Bridgman Taylor and describing him as a major in the Mexican army. An endorsement on the passport showed the bearer had been in Berlin October 29th. He arrived in London, November 4th.

Lieutenant Commander Max B. Horton, of the English submarines is an enthusiastic motorcyclist. And in times of peace he spends much time on the two-wheeler.

"I now get more business in this territory than anyone ever did before," says Elmer Riley, a salesman of Atchison, Kan. Riley has recently purchased a motorcycle, and says that on it he can make as high as 30 towns a day.

FRANK'S SENTENCE TO DEATH STANDS

Supreme Court of Georgia Hands Down Decision

TWO MORE CHANCES

Appeal to The United States Supreme Court or to Governor of Georgia for Clemency is Only Hope for Condemned Man.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14.—Annulment of the death sentence pronounced on Leo M. Frank for the murder of 14-year-old Mary Phagan, was refused here today by the Supreme court of Georgia. It was the sixth time that legal efforts in Frank's behalf had failed.

Hope of saving the life of Frank, who was superintendent of a pencil factory here, now rests in a possible appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States or an appeal to the Governor of Georgia, to exercise clemency. His counsel said today an immediate attempt would be made to take the case to the Federal Supreme Court.

The motion to set aside the verdict of guilty, was based upon the ground that Frank's absence from the court room when it was returned by the jury was a violation of his constitutional rights.

Frank's absence was suggested by Judge L. S. Roan, who presided at the trial. He feared a demonstration in the court room when the jury rendered their verdict.

Counsel for Frank, with one exception, and the State's attorneys agreed to the absence. When it was decided to ask for an annulment of the verdict on the ground of the defendant's absence, Frank's attorneys, who had agreed to the proposal issued a statement saying that the defendant knew nothing of the plan for his absence and did not give his consent. They announced, however, that since they had agreed to the plan, they would not participate in the annulment appeal and it was entrusted to other counsel.

Other Decisions.

Previous to today's decision Judge Benjamin H. Hill, of the Fulton county superior court, had twice refused to grant Frank new trials and also had sustained the State's demurrer to the annulment motion. Appeals to the State's highest court have resulted in the lower court's decisions being affirmed in every instance.

Today's decision was concurred in by four of the five Supreme Court Justices. The opinion which was written by Associate Justice Warner Hill held that the annulment motion could and should have been made in a previous appeal for a new trial.

Frank, confined in the Tower here, received the news of his latest reverse with calmness.

"Well, I had expected the court to be with me this time," was his only comment.

The prisoner was writing a letter when the news was brought to him. He listened to the announcement without stopping his work and in a few minutes completed the letter and gave it to a friend, who was visiting him, to mail.

Commenting on the right of counsel to waive the presence of Frank in the court the court's opinion said:

The Opinion of the Bench.

"Who was better prepared to protect the interests of the defendant, trained and expert counsel or the defendant himself? True, he had the right to conduct the trial in person, if he so desired, but the defendant had committed his case to the able and experienced counsel, who, in the exercise of their relation as attorney for the client waived his right to be present and having made the waiver, and the defendant by his conduct, having acquesced in it, he should be found by it.

"It would be trifling with the court to alloy one who has been convicted of a crime, and who has made a motion for a new trial on over 100 grounds, including the statement that his counsel had waived his presence at the reception of the verdict, and have the motion heard by both the Superior and Supreme courts, and after a denial by both courts of the motion to set aside the verdict, include matters which were, or ought to have been included in the motion for a new trial."

BOMB FOUND IN THE TOMBS COURT ROOM.

Directly Under Whitman's Office—Policeman Pulled Fuse Out of Missle.

New York, Nov. 14.—A bomb, somewhat similar in construction to the one that was discovered in the entrance to the Bronx county court house last Wednesday night, was found today in the Tombs court room just under the district attorney's offices occupied by Gov.-elect Whitman. The room was crowded.

George L. O'Connor, a policeman saw smoke from the burning fuse of the bomb, ran to the spot, picked up the missile, tore off the fuse and carried the bomb from the court room. Four men were sitting on the bench in the rear of the court room where the bomb was found. The bomb contained explosive enough, it was estimated, to have wrecked the building.

BY THIRTY-EIGHT VOTES.

Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senate in Nevada Has That Plurality.

Carson City, Nev., Nov. 13.—Francis G. Newlands, Democrat, was re-elected United States Senator on November 3rd over Samuel Platt, Republican, by a plurality of 38 votes. The result was in doubt. The official canvass was completed today.

The complete vote for Senator was: Newlands, Democrat, 3,075; Platt, Republican, 3,037; Miller, Socialist, 5,42[illegible]

NEW YORK CROWDS HONOR MR. WILSON

Appearing Upon the Street In Cognito—Is Recognized

DEMONSTRATION MADE

With His Friend Colonel House and Two Detectives, President Visits Places of Interest—Made Stop at Meeting.

New York, Nov. 14.—President Wilson found tonight he could not escape recognition in New York even when he appeared upon the street as a private citizen. He tried it and failed.

Mr. Wilson announced that he intended to spend the evening quietly at the home of his friend, Col. E. M. House, but changed his mind and at 8:30 o'clock he and Col. House started for a stroll on Broadway. They were attended only by a couple of secret service men some distance in the rear.

Soon the President and his escort halted for a moment to listen to the music provided at a Salvation Army open air meeting and right there Mr. Wilson's incognito came to an end.

"It's Wilson! It's President Wilson!" shouted the discoverers.

Instantly the Salvationists were deserted as the listeners began to follow the President and his host. The secret service men closed in closely.

Two blocks further on a volunteer street orator discussing the Mexican situation gained the Nation's chief executive as an auditor. The President smiled and started on as the speaker eulogized Villa and excoriated Carranza. The orator soon was deserted, the throng trailing the President.

Visited Suffragist Meeting.

The next stop in the Wilson itinerary was at the suffragist meeting. The feminine speaker was interrupted in her address as the hundreds who followed the President came up. The crowd shouted, "Hurrah for Wilson!" By this time the crowd had gained alarming proportions.

Two or three New York patrolmen volunteered to assist the secret operatives in forcing a path for the city's distinguished visitor and they began looking for a safe haven.

The suggestion was made as they reached 34th street, that they seek the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The hotel was reached safely and the officers made a lane for Mr. Wilson. As he gained the door the President turned and waved his hand, crying, "Goodbye, I'm going to get away from you now."

As the crowd surged around the 34th street entrance Mr. Wilson, Colonel House and their guardians were taken to the second floor in an elevator and spirited out on the Fifth avenue side. As they gained the street the President caught side of a painting of Mrs. Wilson in the window of an art store.

The President stood sadly and silently before the window for a few minutes, the crowd evidently forgotten. Then the secret service men hailed a Fifth avenue 'bus and in this vehicle the President of the United States, his exploration of the city ended for the night, rode to the home of Col. House.

SALES AT WILSON FOR OCTOBER 9,226,419 POUNDS.

State Board Called Down for Error in Tobacco Sales Report.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., Nov. 14.—Several days ago the State press published the report of the State Board of Agriculture giving the sales of leaf tobacco for the month of October. The figures for Wilson were over 3,000,000 pounds less than the actual sales as reported by the Wilson warehousemen. President R. P. Watson, of the Tobacco Board of Trade, has secured copies of the warehouse reports and has taken the matter up with the State Board of Agriculture asking for a correction of the report and today Mr. Watson gave this correspondent the correct figures.

The total sales on this market for October were 9,226,419 pounds, and the average price for the month was $13.19. During the month the total sales amounted to $1,217,299.90. For September the report shows 5,641,361 pounds sold for $626,469.79, an average of $11.28. Since the opening of this season Wilson has sold 14,867,780 pounds of leaf without a record of the sales since November 1, and fully 3,000,000 pounds has been sold this month.

According to the report sent out from Raleigh, Wilson only sold 6,390,681 pounds during October, an error of nearly 3,000,000 pounds against this market.

MENHADEN IN LARGE SCHOOLS OFF COAST.

These Fish Plentiful in Vicinity of Beaufort, is Report.

Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 12.—It is hard for a person reared in an inland community to realize that it can be possible for a school of fish to be 50 miles long, from one to ten miles wide and from three to 18 fathoms deep, but regardless of whether it can be believed or not it is true. At this time there is a shoal of menhaden shad off the coast of Eastern Carolina that covers that much space. It reaches from Body Island, which is a few miles off Roanoke Island, to Ocracoke Inlet.

Fishermen declare that it is one of the largest bodies of fish that has ever been seen in the water off North Carolina. The fishing boats from here are bringing them in, and it is expected that as soon as the weather moderates so that they can get out in the open sea great catches will be made and this means much to this section.

Up in the Ocracoke sound is a place that is known as Teach's Hole, and tradition says that in this place Teach, the sea pirate, took the bodies of men that he killed at sea and deposited them there. A few days ago the George D. Baldster, one of the boats belonging to the Beaufort Fish Scrap Company, lost its propeller in this famous hole. The fish net was let down hoping to catch the lost wheel, but instead of getting the coveted piece of machinery the skull of a human being was caught, and it is supposed to have been there since the depredations of the old pirate. The skull is here for any one to see for himself.

The other day the Wynona, Capt. Ned Lewis in charge, was out looking for food fish. The net was let down and when hauled in it contained nothing except a few trash fish. Immediately the net was let down on the other side of the boat and a school of fine shrimp was taken in that netted the crew $350.

British Despatch Riders Hiding Behind An Abandoned Gun

From a photograph of a scene on the battlefield in northern France, when two British bicycle despatch riders suddenly sighted German soldiers a short distance off. They had no cover until they alighted near a broken and abandoned cannon and crouched behind it, expecting every moment to be discovered and fired upon. Inasmuch as these riders carry no rifles nor heavy weapons, they had nothing for defense except their pistols, which would not have proved effective against German rifle fire.

ENGLAND SUFFERS GREAT NAVAL LOSS

Audacious, Third in Size, Goes to Bottom

BY MINE OR TORPEDO

Greatest Single Loss Suffered by Great Britain Since Beginning of the War—Brilliant Rescue Work by Liner.

New York, Nov. 14.—Rumors of disaster to the British super-dreadnought Audacious, which have persisted ever since the White Star liner Olympic, diverted from her course, arrived at Lough Swilly on October 29, are confirmed in mail advices received today by the the Associated Press from a point in Ireland.

After a career of less than two years the Audacious—third in tonnage an darmament of his majesty's warships—lies at the bottom of the ocean off the North coast of Ireland. She was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine October 27. With the possible exception of one or two men, the crew of 800 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic, which had answered the battleship's wireless calls for assistance.

Three hours after the Olympic her the batleship had a decided list at the stern, where, just below the water line, she had received her wound. Two of her engines were unharmed, but the one aft was put out of commission.

Explosion Aboard Vessel.

Some of the officers and crew refused to leave the vessel, but later it was decided to abandon the Audacious. In the meantime, the cruiser Liverpool and several other warships had come up and they stood by the Audacious until 9 o'clock that evening when a terrific explosion occurred on board and the Audacious plunged stern first and disappeared.

The explosion is supposed to have been caused by shells set loose by the listing of the batleship. A bit of armor plate, torn from the sinking ship, struck the deck of the Liverpool, killing a gunner. The Audacious met her fate 25 miles off the Irish coast, which the Olympic was skirting. The liner sailed from New York for Glasgow on October 21. The Olympic passengers saw the flash of the explosion and watched the might warrior sink. Then their ship turned her prow toward Lough Swilly. An immediate investiagtion of the loss of the battleship was ordered.

Charles M. Schwab was the only passenger who left the Olympic before it docked at Belfast on November 2.

Secrecy regarding the loss of the Audacious was enjoined upon the crew and passengers of the Olympic who were urged to refrain from discussing the naval tragedy which they had witnessed pending a complete investigation.

The destruction of the Audacious is the most serious single loss sustained by the British navy since the openin of hostilities. Only a few British warships outrank her in size and fighting equipment.

EFFORTS TO COMPLETE COTTON LOAN POOL NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Much Depends on Action of Boston and Philadelphia Bankers.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Strong efforts in the last few days to complete the $135,000,000 cotton loan fund so far have been unsuccessful. It was said tonight that much depended on Boston and Philadelphia bankers and that their participation would insure the raising of $96,000,000 in non-cotton producing states. This would be within $4,000,000 of the amount required from these states.

Officials hope the New England and Philadelphia bankers will contribute the portion allotted to them and believe they can announce the completion of the subscription tomorrow or Monday. The seriousness of the situation, however, was shown today when Amory Elliott, of Boston, and J. G. Wells of Providence, conferred with Governor Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Although he would not discuss the conference, Governor Hamlin said tonight he believed the New England bankers would respond to the call.

BETTER TO VOLUNTEER THAN BE CONSCRIPTED

British Press Urges Response to Call for Recruits.

Manifestly Concerted and Vigorous Appeals to Complete Army of 1,000,000—Other News and Gossip From London.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 1.—There are manifestly concerted and vigorous appeals to complete the rescruiting of Britain's army of 1,000,000 men. Within the last few days almost every paper in London, in its news columns and editorially, has urged a prompt response to the call, one or two of them reminding their readers that it is far better to have a volunteer army than even to consider the possibility of conscription.

During the first rush of enlistments the requirements were raised, a most unusual thing in time of war in any country. Now they have been restored to what they were before. The age limit has been extended, all men being accepted now who are between 19 and 35 years old. In the case of former soldiers the limit is 45 years. The minimum height is now five feet four inches, except for former soldiers and certain units for which special standards are organized. One paper, commenting on this change, remarks that it is now possible for men who are no taller than Napoleon to join the army. Another Journal points out that a very large proportion of the men in the Japanese and French armies would even now be barred from service in Kitchener's army. During the first rush in early August men of the height of five feet three inches were accepted and on one day there were 7,000 men recruited in London. This week the daily average of recruits at New Scotland Yard is about 800, rising on Monday, always the best recruiting day, to over 1,000.

In the war office advertisements it is stated that the term "enlisting for the duration of the war" means precisely what it says and that men will be discharged when the war is over "with all convenient speed." It is also advertised that married men or widowers with children will be accepted, and that if at the time of enlistment a recruit signs the necessary form, separation allowance under army conditions is issuable at once to the wife and in certain circumstances to other dependents.

The advertising for recruits increases in volume and variety. Busses, street cars and almost every motor car in London contain placards urging men to enlist. Posters appear on bill boards and in empty shop windows. Such landmarks as the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square and the Mansion House are decorated with more imposing and artistic admonitions with the same aim. Even hotels and theatres making a brave show of patriotism with printed notices around the buildings at a height where it is difficult to avoid reading them "To arms! your country needs you! Rally round the flag!" and other stirring messages in bold type inviting diners and theatre-goers to put away luxury and amusement and follow the flag.

There is no note of inability to raise the million men in any of the editorial articles of this week, but there are many suggestions of how recruiting can be expedited and many as to the comfort of the recruits. For example, The Chronicle today suggests that at the Christmas season arrangements should be made for recruits to visit their homes, "to which some number of them may never pay another Christmas visit." It suggests that they should be promised free railway transportation for the purpose, since there are men in camp at Aldershot whose homes are in Cornwall, Wales, Scotland and Ireland and since the government absolutely guarantees the earning of the railways during war time, that there ought to be no difficulty about arranging it.

"The Country Needs Men," the leader in The Times today, enumerates the terrible losses Germany has endured without flinching, expressing doubt whether the reproof of a German Socialist paper for saying that the total losses of the Germans amounted to three-quarters of a million men was justified. The paper says that every call for recruits in England has been met, that the war office has had all the recruits with which it was able to deal and that the difficulties attending early enlistment have been to a great extent overcome. Concluding its appeal The Times says:

"Again the call for both men and officers goes forth and no 'gentleman in England, now abed' who is able to bear arms should ignore it. We are glad to know that there is already a fresh rush to the recruiting office, but we still shall need more men, and yet more, and more again, if we are to crush the menace which has too long broo[illegible]r Europe, and to win peace and happiness for those who will come after us. England has never asked for her sons in vain. We do not think she will ask in vain today."

That Picture Obliterated

That picture of dead men erect in the trenches of France, rifles in hand, eyes open, limbs set as if in life, has been obliterated by the London Lancet. Correspondents at the front have sent in this story repeatedly, varying locality and details. Essentially, however, all accounts have been the same. Briefly, the victims have succumbed to a noxious gas given off by shells and have perished as they stood or sat after the manner of occupants of a castle in fairy land over which some evil spirit had cast a spell.

But the Lancet in a recentt issue says this cannot be so.

"That dead bodies can remain in the upright position without support from without is, of course, absurd," says the journal. "But it is interesting to point out that the favorite modern explosive is tri-nitrotoluol, and ths gives off incidently a large volume of carbon monoxide gas, which when inspired produces a healthy pink and life-like appearance in the corpse. Imagination has probably filled in the picture as to these victims apperaing to retain a living posture."

Belgian Jews Among Penniless

Thousands of Belgian Jews of the middle class are among the penniless refugees who have flocked to England. Many of these are absolutely destitute and the Jews' Temporary shelter has undertaken the work of caring for them. The London Lodge of The B'nai B'rith has opened a refuge in Willesden where many are cared for and hospitality is being found for them as rapidly as possible. Jewish homes throughout London have been opened to the refugees, but the committees are unable to find sufficient accomodations for the unfortunates, many of whom are men and women of refinement accustomed to much better living conditions than can be afforded them in the temporary quarters.

No Boat Race This Year.

The annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race probably will not be held in 1915 since many of the rowing men have been called away to the war. It is reported from Oxford that the university has postponed all racing until after the war, and a similar course has been adopted at Cambridge.

If there is no race in 1915, it will be the first year the such has been the case since 1854.

Recovering From Tetanus.

In the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, England's biggest military hospital, are four convalescent cases of tetanus. This is believed to be a record never before surpassed or even equalled.

Lockjaw until lately has been one of the gravest problems faced by the surgeons at Netley.

On account of having their wounds covered with dirt from the trenches along the Aisne, where the germ of tetanus is prevalent, many of the wounded developed the malady. This is especially true when the time o ftransport of wounded from the battle front took three weeks. Now that the injured are reaching here in three or four days, the risk of infection is not so great and the cases have decreased markedly.

BLAMES TROUBLES ON HIS LACK OF AUTHORITY.

Gov. Ammons Addresses Governors and Talks About Colorado Strikes.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 13.—Governor E. A. Ammons, of Colorado, blames the seriousness of recent industrial difficulties in his state on the governor's lack of authority over his subordinates, he told the governors' conference here today. The mine strike troubles ran the state deeply into debt destroying much property and cost 200 lives all because other state officers defied his orders, the governor said.

Other governors complained that they do not have sufficient power to remove subordinates and therefore are subject to adverse criticism because of the acts of their underlings.

Governors Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming; William Spry, of Utah, and S. V. Stuart, of Montana, protested against what they termed lax methods of regulating shipments of tubercular cattle.

The Canadian government has ordered 500 American motorcycles to equip the dispatch riders of the troops they are raising to send to England.

NEW YORK CITY TAKES CENSUS OF BUILDINGS

More Than Third of Million Separate Structures.

Novel Society Organized for Insurance of Love—Youthful Roller Skaters May be Barred from Streets. Fish Eating.

New York, Nov. 14.—According to the latest count New York has now more than one-third of a million separate buildings ranging in size from the smallest cottage to the great skyscraper capable of accommodating five or six thousand persons. The exact figure according to the latest count gives the number of buildings as 366,010. In spite of the fact that New York has an enormous tenement house population—the term "tenement" in this report being applied to any building housing three or more families—the largest single class of buildings is made up of one family houses, which number 147,184, and probably house something like 600,000 persons. Next in order come tenements of which there are 99,908, which it is variously estimated house from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 persons; two family houses numbering 73,184 ranks third. From this point there is a long drop to the fourth class made up of stables and garages numbering 13,131. Two thousand, six hundred and eleven hotels and elevator apartments are accounted for in the list as are 9,549 warehouses, lofts and department stores. Only 14,000 buildings are listed under the head of miscellaneous and not included in the other classes. Not counting motion picture houses, which have sprung up like mushrooms all over the city, there are 180 theatres among which the New Yorker may choose for his evening's recreation. Unlike other great commercial cities, the report shows that New York is also the greatest manufacturing center in the Union, having no less than 27,282 factories and shops within the limits engaged in 297 lines of manufacture. Altogether these represent an investment of about $1,500,000,000, or a sum equal to nearly one-half the total money in circulation in the United States. Thus, in addition to her distinction of having the greatest number of buildings of any city in the country, New York is also, according to the latest report, entitled to the rank as the greatest municipal wealth producer.

Although it has been generally believed that practically every kind of possible insurance is already being cared for New York has just developed a new society, by all odds the most novel of the many within its limits, which has for its purpose nothing less than the insurance of love. The name of this organization, which has applied for articles of incorporation is the Society for the Promotion of Family Happiness and apparently aims at the assurance of perpetual bliss. Not only will the new system attempt to renew affections which have grown cold but it hopes also to show prospective brides and bridegrooms how to avoid pitfalls and the surest method of keeping the lamp of affection burning brightly. So large did this contract of this family happiness system appear to the Supreme Court justice to whom application for incorporation was made, that he decided it would be necessary before signing the incorporation papers to consult the department of education. The task which the system has outlined for itself includes the following fields of activity. It proposes to aid members in the training and discipline of children and their preparation for the practical duties of lates life; to help married couples to lead proper lives; to prevent differences from arising between married couples and to improve the mentalities of those about to be married to the end that there may be fewer foolish marriages. There seems to be a realization, however, that the task undertaken is an heroic one for provision has been made in case of failure of the efforts of the family happiness group for intervention of the bureau of desertion, which proposes to step in and reconcile mismated couples, if possible, or failing that, to find deserting husbands and fathers and compel them to return to their duties. Altogether the task which the new organization has outlined for itself would apparently compare favorably with any of the labors of Hercules and New York is likely to watch it with considerable interest in order to determine to what extent its efforts prove successful.

To the other tribulations under which the New York youngsters suffer, such as being forbidden to play baseball in the street or to indulge in a quiet little game of chance by matching pennies or shaking dice, there is now likely to be added another. The latest move on the part of the city authorities looking to the curtailment of various youthful activities has for its purpose the prohibiting of roller skating in the streets. As many protests have already been made against the use of the sidewalks by roller skaters it looks as if this method of locomotion may be eliminated from the city's diversified means of getting from here to there. Of late years roller skating among children has become so popular as to almost amount to a crase. Pedestrians on the sidewalk have bitterly objected to being bumped into and now has come the demand of the National Highways Protective Association that the roller skater be eliminated from the streets. Such a law is believed to be necessary because of the growing number of collisions between children on roller skates and automobiles and wagons. How great this danger is is indicated by the fact that of 43 persons killed by vehicles in the Greater City during the month of October, 25 were children under 16 years of age. It is now hoped that a law will be enacted here, similar to that passed in Chicago last year, making it illegal to skate on roller or ice skates upon any streets or public highway, except on sidewalks or at street intersections while crossing from one side to the other. While such a law will undoubtedly make for safety, it is likely to become unpopular both with the youngsters who use roller skates and the pedestrians who use the sidewalks to which their skating will now be confined.

As a result of various factors including the high cost of living, the European war and last of all, the quarantine on the Chicago stock yards, New York is in a fair way to achieve the title of the country's largest fish eating city. Already a circular has been issued to the purchasing public by the mayor's food supply committee on the subject of fish. This circular will be distributed throughout the public schools in this city and is one of a series in a campaign of education to teach children and through them their mothers the value of various foodstuffs and how to buy them. The habit of eating fish on one fixed day a week is, according to the circular, foolish and deserves to be stopped. It points out that fish is just as appetising on Tuesdays or Thursdays as on Friday and that this food is just as nourishing as lean meat and if eaten with bread, potatoes and other vegetables will supply all the needs of the body. In spite of the fact that New York has at its door a practically inexhaustible fishing ground hundreds of carloads of fish are constantly being sent from this city to other sections because of the fact that people living here do not appreciate the value of fish as a food and do not buy it as often as they should. With the cost of living going up, however, and the necessity of economy and scientific purchasing making itself more strongly felt, it is believed that New York may yet come to consume the food which is only waiting to be caught and to become the largest fish eating city in the world.

LONGACRE.

SELECTING WINNER OF THE PATTERSON CUP.

Committee of Historical Association Meets in Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 14.—The committee upon whom devolves the task of selecting the winner of the Patterson cup presented through the State Literary and Historical Association for the best literary work for the past year by a North Carolinian was in session here today making the selection, the result not to be known until the annual meeting of the Association in Raleigh December 1st and 2nd.

The committee consists of Dr. Archibald Henderson, Dr. J. G. deR. Hamilton and Dr. E. G. Greenlaw, of the University of North Carolina; Dr. W. K. Boyd, of Trinity College; Dr. T. P. Harrison, of A. & M. College, and Dr. McCubbin, of Wake Forest College, who is substitute for Dr. Sledd, who is spending this year in Europe. The Patterson cup is awarded at each annual meeting to be held until the next and is presented by Mrs. J. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem, as a memorial to her father.

The Hoffman Cotton Storage Co., of Hoffman, Richmond county, received a charter today with $5,000 capital authorized and $1,000 subscribed by A. J. Butler, and others for cotton storage business in aiding farmers to hold their cotton for higher prices.

There is also a charter for the Martin Chair Co., of Rowland, Robeson county, capital $10,000 authorized and $2,500 subscribed by L. H. Martin and others to take over the business of the Martin Furniture Co.

DEATHS IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Nash Dies at Home at Goldsboro—Others.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Nash, relict of the late Rev. B. W. Nash, died at her home in this city Wednesday night, aged 75 years.

For more than 50 years Mrs. Nash had been a resident of Goldsboro and in all that time she was ever cordially loved by all whose good fortune it was to know her. Some three years ago her revered husband preceded her to the grave, and from that time she has been in slow decline. She is survived by four children, Messrs. L. M., J. W., and B. W. Nash, and Mrs. W. D. Morris. She was a member for many years of the Free Will Baptist church, and in the absence of a preacher of that faith here, her funeral was conducted by Rev. J. H. Dickinson, rector of St. Steven's Episcopal church, and the interment was made beside her late husband in the family plot in Willow Dale cemetery, attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, and with beautiful floral tributes.

Friends will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Thomas Newell, a well known farmer of this county, which occurred at his home this week in Brogden township, from paralysis.

John Fields, Jr., as he is generally known, although his father has been dead for some time now, died at 7:30 A. M. Tuesday at his home at Fields' Station, aged 54 years. Bright's disease was the cause of his death.

The death of Mrs. William Elkins, occurred at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. John Bedford, at Pate Town Wednesday and she was buried at the old family burying ground near the home Thursday morning. She was 83 years of age and leaves one son, six grandsons and four granddaughters.

BEFORE THE RECORDER

Negro Woman Sent to County Farm for Three Months for Assault.

Harriet Jones, colored, was sent to the county farm for three months by the Recorder yesterday morning on a charge of having assaulted another negro woman, Sapyra Perry. Nora Sumpter, colored, was fined $5 and the costs for gambling and being unable to pay was ordered sent to the county farm for 30 days. Willie Moore, colored, charged with gambling, was found to be the wrong person and was discharged.

John Galloway, colored, charged with gambling, went to the roads for 30 days in default of payment of a fine of $5 and the costs. Dave Bowden; colored, charged with violating the prohibition law, failed to appear for trial. John Williams and Freddie Mitchell, two colored boys, charged with fighting, were discharged on account of their youth but were given a lecture and warned not to engage in such pastimes again.

A nol pros with leave was taken in a case against Hattie White, colored, charged with violating the prohibition law. Judgment was suspended in a case against Bud Irey, colored, charged with shooting a pistol in the city limits. A nol pros with leave was taken in a case against Jason Caphart, colored, charged with violating the prohibition law.

TWO BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR SPENT FOR LIQUORS.

Declares Daniel A. Poling Before Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 13.—Two billion dollars is spent annually in the United States for intoxicating liquors, according to Daniel A. Poling, national superintendent of temperance and Christian citizenship of the United Society of Endeavor. Mr. Poling was the chief speaker here tonight at the annual national convention of the Womans' Christian Temperance Union.

The afternoon session of the convention was devoted to memorial exercises in honor of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Ore., late president of the Union. Various speakers eulogized the departed leader.

Atlanta, Nov. 13.—The fourth American Road Congress ended today. Technical discussion of methods of road construction and maintenance occupied the final session. The time and place of next year's meeting will be decided later by the executive committee.

JAPS ARE CAREFUL NOT TO SAY "OCCUPATION"

When Speaking of the Capture of German Possessions

In Order to Prevent False Impression Abroad—Japanese Position Regarding Operations in China and the Pacific.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Tokio, Oct. 17.—In order to prevent a false impression abroad Japanese officials are careful not to use the word "occupation" when speaking of the capture of German possessions in the Pacific by a Japanese fleet or of the seizure of the railroad in Shantung province, China. The Chinese government has registered several protests against the taking of the railroad on the ground that it is a violation of China's neutrality. The Japanese claim that the seizure of the entire line from Tsing Tau to Tsinanfu was, like the taking of Jaluit Island in the Marshall group, a military necessity in the conduct of the war and in the elimination of the root of the German influence in Eastern Asia.

The Chinese contention that China having staked out a war zone with Weihsien as the western point, Japan had no right to move west of Weihsien and seize the railroad as far as Tsinanfu is not accepted by Japan, who maintains she never agreed to stay within any zone. She has told China that the Germans (who really own the road) used it for military purposes before the arrival of the Japanese and that the reduction of the fortress at Tsing Tau carried with it inevitably the seizure of the whole length of the Shan Tung railroad.

The question of permanent possession of the Shan Tung railroad, like the possession of Jaluit Island, according to the Japanese, must be settled at the conclusion of the war. So far as Kiau Chow is concerned it is expected here that Japan will live up to her promise to restore the place eventually to China.

Everybody here realizes that Japan's action in the South Pacific is of peculiar interest to the United States. The Marshall Islands lie between the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, and to the southeast of Guam island, which is a possession of the United States and a relaying point for the cable between the Philippines and the Pacific coast of the United States.

An official of the foreign office explained the capture of Jaluit to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "The Japanese squadron is working in conjunction with the British fleet in capturing or destroying the German fleet and in eradicating the root of German influence. So far as her policy is concerned Japan stands by what Premier Count Okuma announced on August 18, namely, that she harbors no design for territorial aggrandizement nor entertains any desire to promote any other selfish end. Count Okuma added that Japan's warlike operations would not extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of removing the root of German influence in the Far East and the defense of her own legitimate interests. The German warships are a constant menace to British and Japanese merchantmen and the destruction of the naval base at Jaluit was a measure necessitated and justified in the conduct of the operations against the enemy."

The correspondent alluded to a reference made by a local newspaper to the Takahira-Root agreement of 1908. "I do not see how the capture of Jaluit brings into play that agreement," was the comment of the official. He said:

"That agreement is directed to the maintenance of the status quo in the Pacific ocean and provides that the United States and Japan shall communicate with each other should any event occur threatening the status quo.

"But we do not consider that the capture of Jaluit changes the status quo of the Marshall Islands. It is purely a war measure taken in conjunction with the operations of the British fleet. Our bluejackets may remain there until the war is over and it is then that the question of occupation will be considered and settled."

BIBLE STUDY CLASS.

High School Club Organized and Will Meet Weekly at Y. M. C. A.

At a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Thursday evening the High School Club, affiliated with the Students' Christian Movement of North America, was organized for the purpose of Bible study. Officers were elected as follows:

Charles Hazlehurst, president; Alfred Hall, vice president; Howard Hanby, secretary and treasurer; Mr. Fenley, cheer leader.

The club will meet weekly, each Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. for Bible Study. Professors H. S. Shaw and Geo. Strong will be the teachers.

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DOINGS OF A WEEK IN AND ABOUT LUMBERTON

Two Weeks Term of Court Lasts But Four Days.

Solicitor Sinclair's Last Official Visit. Death of Mr. Thomas—Bird Season Opens—Horse Breaks Its Neck.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., Nov. 14.—The two weeks' term of court which convened Monday adjourned Thursday evening for the term. During the four days the court was in session several cases were disposed of and several were continued. One negro in knee pants was given 15 years in the penitentiary while three or four others were sent to the roads.

There is going to be trouble for witnesses in some of the courts here one of these days when the presiding judge will get tired of the court working half time waiting for witnesses to be chased all over the county and have to be "smoked out of their holes" so to speak.

Solicitor N. A. Sinclair, who has served the district for the past eight years, has held his last court in Robeson, as before another criminal term convenes Mr. S. B. McLean will assume the duties of that office. His friends here regret his retirement from the office, but know that he will be succeeded by one of Robeson's most able and popular young attorneys.

In the death of Mr. Fred J. Thomas, which occurred Wednesday afternoon, Lumberton lost one of her most popular and highly esteemed citizens. That fact was plainly shown by the very large number of representative people who attended the funeral Thursday afternoon. The writer and Mr. Thomas were intimate friends from the day he came to Lumberton to assume the agency of the Southern Express Company here ten years ago, and your correspondent will ever cherish that friendship. The tenderest sympathy of this entire community is with Mrs. Thomas and her three little daughters, the oldest being eight or nine years of age.

Mr. J. D. Warren, route agent of the express company for this territory, was among those who attended the funeral of Mr. Thomas, and stated that in his death the company had lost one of its very best men. He further stated that there would be no change in the office here, Mrs. Thomas succeeding her husband and being assisted by Mr. Albert Boylan, who has so ably and faithfully discharged the duties of the office during Mr. Thomas' last illness.

"Uncle William" Hooper Dead.

William Hooper, one of the best known and most highly esteemed colored citizens of Lumberton, died at his residence just south of the Seaboard passenger station Wednesday afternoon and was buried yesterday afternoon. The writer had known "Uncle William" since his earliest recollection, and does not believe that anything could be said against his character in any way. A few weeks ago the writer met him at the station one morning and asked him his age. He said he was born in Fayetteville, where he remained until he was 12 years old, at which time he was sold and brought to Lumberton, in January, 1842, which made him 84 years old. For several years your correspondent was in a position that brought him in daily contact with the old darkey, and if he ever used tobacco or liquor in any form, the writer never knew it, neither did he ever hear him use a word of profane or indecent language. A good old time colored man has gone to his reward.

Rev. W. B. North, pastor of the Lumberton Methodist church, and other ministers of that denomination in this section, will leave first of the coming week for Washington, N. C., to attend the annual session of the North Carolina Conference. This closes Dr. North's first year in Lumberton, and he is considered one of the very ablest ministers who has ever held a charge here.

Last night about 8 o'clock, while passing the Lumberton Cotton Mills, a horse hitched to a buggy belonging to Messrs. M'White brothers and driven by them took fright at something, kicked the dash board off, ran against something, breaking both shafts and singletree, and after freeing himself from the buggy turned a somersault down the railroad embankment and broke his neck. The outfit was valued at $400.

Mr. J. T. Barker received a letter this week from relatives at Comanche, Texas, conveying the sad intelligence that his only living sister, Mrs. Mercer, who went from this county several years ago, was critically ill and not expected to live. Mrs. Mercer was born and raised in the Barker section, seven or eight miles from Lumberton, and was a lady of beautiful Christian character. She is 59 years old.

Bird Season Opens.

The season for shooting birds in Robeson arrives tomorrow, but it is supposed that the hunters will wait until Monday before they open up their artillery. Hunters will do well to ascertain what birds are protected the year round.

It really seems that if somebody doesn't get busy and catch some of the 'possums that have taken up their residence in Lumberton, chickens are going to be scarcer than they are. Thursday night one which found its way into the chicken coop at the store of the John T. Biggs Company caused so much disturbance among the fowls that it was discovered and taken to a safe place for keeping before doing much damage.

Mr. Glonnie Wishart left Thursday night for Baltimore, where he went to undergo an operation for appendicitis. His many friends hope for him a speedy recovery.

The cotton market here is gradually climbing up, and several business men say that business is picking up in some lines at least. One thing seems certain, and that is that only those who see no other way are selling their cotton.

The handsome new building for the National Bank of Lumberton has been completed and is awaiting the arrival of the furniture. It will be near if not quite the new year before the building is occupied. The law offices of Messrs. McLean, Varser & McLean will be located in the new bank building.

Dr. W. W. Parker has purchased a half acre lot on the corner of 14th and Chestnut streets and will begin the erection of a modern residence just as soon as the material can be placed on the ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pope, who were married in Goldsboro on the 10th, arrived last night and for the present will reside at the home of Mr. Pope's mother, corner Third and Walnut streets. Their hosts of friends wish for them the richest of life's blessings.

A recruiting officer from the army is spending several days here extending the invitation to young men to join the army and be one of Uncle Sam's boys. The officer states that he has some good prospects here.

A class from the Oxford Orphanage gave an entertainment in the opera house Wednesday evening which was greatly enjoyed by a large audience. Receipts from admissions and subscriptions amounted to $165.

Mr. A. Weinstein has been spending the week in Baltimore and New York replenishing his stock of fall and winter goods. Mr. Weinstein has been to Baltimore three times this fall, returning each time with new stocks.

The "Carolina Duo" will be the attraction at the Lumbee theatre first three nights of next week. It comes highly recommended. W. S. W.

SHRIMP AND FISH A-PLENTY

Fishing Industry Growing at Southport—Many Private Yachts Now Passing Southward.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Southport, Nov. 14.—The "good thing," the sprawn or "big shrimp," shows no signs of being exhausted, to great pecuniary satisfaction of this entire community. The shrimp-wage-earners, which includes men, women and children, continue to be largely benefitted, at a time when they would find work at anything else hard to get, for any time and at pay that is good, small boys earning at heading, 60 to 80 cents per night, some doing better. Then boats' crews make their money per bushel brought in, boats often running $20 per day.

The shrimp activity has not diminished the fish catch, for hundreds of blackfish are being caught and shipped, besides mullets, while the local market is constantly supplied with flounders, trout and several kinds of smaller fish. All this activity is to be seen in the increase of fish houses here, one being erected at the steamer dock, and another near the Geddy dock. As a boatman said while looking at the fish house building, "if this keeps up there will be no place for us to land."

The plant of the Southport Fish Scrap & Oil Company, up Elizabeth river, owned by Beaufort, N. C., parties, is completed, and is now prepared to take fish. The boats of the company are to be here with supplies for the plant at once. This is an added fish industry, that will largely benefit this place.

The coal pier is having an extension made to it, the Williams Company, of Wilmington, having the contract, creosoted piling being driven. It is understood the addition is made to facilitate the handling of lumber for out shipment.

The arrival of private yachts from the North, bound to Southern waters for the winter season, has been going on for several weeks, a sign of the approach of winter, much more indicating the coming of cold weather than the temperatures prevailing, or even the ducks, though a few of these fowl are reported in this vicinity.

So far the bird shooting has amounted to little.

Those who were in the football game between the Wilmington team and the Fort Caswell team, say the soldiers did well in standing off their opponents, preventing their scoring. The Wilmington team is credited here as having out-played Caswell.

The building for the new bakery is ready for its occupants, who are expected here any day now, when the necessary bake ovens and other fixtures will be put in place and the bread, pies and cakes will follow.

WILL MEET NEXT YEAR IN CITY OF WILMINGTON

Negro State Baptist Convention at Hamlet Adjourns.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Hamlet, N. C., Nov. 14.—With Shiloh Baptist church, Wilmington, selected as the meeting place for next year, the Negro State Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention adjourned its three days' annual session here late yesterday.

The National Negro Baptist Publishing House, located at Nashville, Tenn., and supported by the National Negro Baptist Convention and other negro Baptist churches, through its representative, Henry Allen Boyd, son of Dr. E. H. Boyd, an ex-slave who established this house about 18 years ago with a few dollars, about 18 years ulated the convention here yesterday by showing the remarkable progress of this branch of activity of the Negro Baptists led by Dr Boyd, who at the age of 40 could not spell his name, but has created an enterprise valued at $325,000. Sunday school literature of all descriptions is edited and printed by this concern entirely by negroes, 200 of them being given employment in the house.

Rev. M. A. Talley field secretary of missions for North Carolina, made a good report.

Rev. Dr. Sutton Greggs, secretary of foreign mission board of the National Baptist Convention, and one of the most noted negro orators and authors, gave an inspiring address yesterday.

G. F. H.

Free Electric Sparkler with each loaf of Farris' Bread. Ask your grocer for Farris' Bread. Advertisement.

THEATRICAL

George Primrose, the veteran minstrel man, didn't use to have much faith in banks as a safe place for keeping money, when he first started out in the show business. He tells entertainingly, though now and then with a reminiscent sigh, of how he lost his first savings, just because he wouldn't trust the man behind the little barred window labelled "Receiving Teller."

This, of course, happened many years ago, but the narrative is an interesting one and worthy of the telling.

Mr. Primrose joined the John O'Brien circus in 1871 as a dancer in the "concert" following the big show, for which he received the munificent remuneration of $15 per week. Before the concert he used to sell tickets for that part of the performance, for which he received 5 per cent commission on sales. Some weeks he used to make what was then considered good money. He gradually acquired a considerable bank roll.

Now with the John O'Brien circus (a very well known organization in that day) there was an elephant known as Mogul. The big beast had two beautiful ivory tusks which were ornamented and protected at the ends by huge silver balls. These balls were screwed on or off as the occasion demanded and inasmuch as they were hollow, the elephant's keeper, who is recalled by Mr. Primrose as "Old Joe", suggested that the dancer place his money in these balls for safe keeping.

The idea appealed to Mr. Primrose very much. He put his money in the elephant bank. Each week he counted it to make sure that it was all there and every week he added to it. Then one day in the early fall when the season was winding up and the circus was exhibiting in Ithaca, N. Y., Mogul went on a rampage. "Old Joe" was killed by the frenzied elephant. Three or four of the show's horses were killed before Mogul was finally captured and subdued.

When the big elephant was tied so he couldn't move the animal men with the show began a torturing process to subdue him. They seared his trunk with hot irons. They did their work too well. The punishment caused Mogul's trunk to swell to such a size that he couldn't bend it to feed himself, and the animal men were unable to force food down his throat. Mogul was put to death.

Then George Primrose sought his bank roll. The silver balls were still in place on Mogul's tusks, apparently untouched, but in them was nothing. George Primrose was then but a small boy. The first money he had ever earned was gone, and he never found out where. It was near the end of the season and his summer's work had gone for naught.

From that day to this, however, George Primrose has had faith in banks. He uses them regularly and says that he has never lost a dollar through any of them and doesn't expect to. To his dying day he will never forget his first savings that went into the elephant bank.

The elephant, Mogul, was mounted by a corps of taxidermists and presented to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., where it is still preserved in a zoological exhibit as one of the finest specimens of its kind ever seen in this country.

At the Victoria This Week.

Closing a great week last night why the handsome Victoria Theatre, the home of Keith Vaudeville, is all spick and span for its new week, opening with a big show tomorrow. Besides the great show for the first half of the week there will be another great one the last half. In fact, the latter can well be said to be the greatest collection of vaudeville numbers ever staged at the Victoria, and that is going some in the claim department. The last half of the week will be featured by special appearance of the famous Broadway School Girls, seven charming, clever maidens, who can sing, dance and make merry, in a great sketch. In fact, it is a whole show in itself. Besides these two big shows Manager Peiffer is busy doing other big things and is planning some swell and novel extra features for this week. For instance, on Friday night a ragtime piano playing contest, open to both professional and amateurs of the city, will be held. It will be a jolly novelty and will make a big hit.

The show opening tomorrow is headed by Stevens and Folk, who offer one of the merriest and most fascinating acts before the public. It is what is known as a sister act and it is great for both songs and dances. The maidens wear some stunning gowns, too. Craig and Williams, a well known comedy dut, are also on the boards.

Dancing Divertisement With Primrose and Wilson Minstrels, Academy, Wednesday Night.

THOSE LIABLE FOR WAR TAX TO REPORT

Or Additional Tax Will be Assessed Against Them.

Collector Calls Attention to Sections of Special War Tax Law Applicable to Those Not in Immediate Office Reach.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 13.—Internal Revenue Collector J. W. Bailey, of the Eastern North Carolina district, is completing preparations for the collection of the special war taxes levied by the last Congress, which are effective on and after November 1. He is circulating typewritten copies of certain sections of the War Tax applicable to the greatest number of people that cannot be reached directly from his office here in the short time that it is necessary to make collection thereof. He calls special attention to the fact that it is necessary for the taxpayers to make known their liability within the month of November, or an additional tax will be assessed against them.

The method of collecting this tax is the same as the government method of collecting all other special taxes. Every person, firm or corporation who is liable for tax under this act, must make their liability known to the collector of internal revenue within the month in which they began business. A failure to make this liability known will subject the taxpayer to an addition tax of 50 per cent. of the amount of the original tax.

Following are the sections of the law to which particular attention is now directed:

"That on and after November 1, 1914, special taxes shall be, and hereby are, imposed annually as follows, that is to say:

"First. Bankers shall pay one dollar for $1,000 of capital used or employed, and in estimating capital, surplus and undivided profits shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital, surplus and undivided profits for the preceding fiscal year. * * *

"Second. Brokers shall pay $30. Every person, firm of company whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coin money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities, for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker. * * *

"Third. Pawnbrokers shall pay $50. Every person, firm, or company whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or property whatever, as security for the merchandise, or any kind of personal payment of money loaned thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker.

"Fourth. Commercial brokers shall pay $20. Every person, firm, or company whose business it is as a broker to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, produce, or merchandise, or to negotiate freight or other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels shall be regarded as a commercial broker under this act.

"Fifth. Custom house brokers shall pay $10. Every person, firm, or company whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other custom house papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares, merchandise, shall be regarded as a custom house broker.

"Sixth. Proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250, shall pay $25; having a seating capacity of more than 250 and not exceeding 500, shall pay $50; having a seating capacity exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800, shall pay $75; having a seating capacity of more than 800, shall pay $100. * * *

"Seventh. The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay $100. * * *

"Eighth. Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay $10. * * * Provided, further, That this paragraph shall not apply to chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs, or exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable associations.

"Ninth. Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay $5 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, and that are open to the public with or without price, shall be regarded as bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively.

"Tenth. Commission merchants shall pay $20. * * *

Dealers in Tobacco.

"Sec. 4. * * * Dealers in tobacco not specially provided for in this section, whose annual receipts for the sale of tobacco exceeds $200 shall each pay $4.80 for each store, shop, or other place in which tobacco in any form in sold.

"Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco: Provided, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or cigarettes shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes for selling his own products at the place of manufacture. * * *

Wine Tax.

"Sec. 2. That upon all still wines, domestic and imported, when sold or offered for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected taxes as follows: * * * On each bottle containing not more than one pint, 1 cent; and on each bottle containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 2 cents; and on still wines in all other containers, not herein specially provided for, the tax shall be at the rate of eight cents per gallon." * * *

Free Electric Sparkler with each loaf of Farris' Bread. Ask your grocer for Farris' Bread. Advertisement.

REST ROOMS FOR COUNTRY WOMEN IN THE CITIES

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9.—Rest rooms for country women will be established in many Southern cities if the suggestion recently made by Dr. J. D. Eggleston of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, is carried out. The Institute is the agricultural college of the Old Dominion and its president is known through his state as a man keenly interested in the welfare of the rural folks, and this interest is not confined to the men and boys. He long has insisted that the wife and daughter of the farmer are important factors in the agricultural problem, particularly when the human equation is considered.

He wants Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce or other forms of business men's associations to provide a suitable place in each town or city which women from the country districts may use for headquarters when they come to town to do their shopping. This suggestion of the Virginia educator was one of several he made in his reply to the questionnaire sent out by the Southern Settlement and Development Organization to agricultural bodies, commercial organizations and agricultural colleges of the Southern states on the subject of closer cooperation between the city man and the farmer, and it reads as follows:

"There is one thing I should like very much to see started in Virginia, and that is to have every town in the state provide a good meeting place, or rest room, for the women who come in from the country districts to the town to make purchases. These good country women come in and usually spend the entire day, and so far as I know there is not a rest room provided by any business organization for these women. A good rest room, centrally located, where these women could go and leave their bundles and rest from time to time during the day would create a most favorable impression, aside from the fact that it would [illegible]ntold comfort for the country women."

The Southern Settlement and Development Organization at once bulletined Dr. Eggleston's suggestion to all the commercial bodies in the Southern states on the theory that if rest rooms were good things for Virginia women they were good things for the country women of all the Souther. states and the responses which have been received indicate that before long a number of Southern cities will have the "Eggleston rest rooms." In some places the women's clubs have been asked to cooperate in opening and maintaining, with the financial backing of the local association of business men, rest rooms for country women and thus, in a simple social way, establish points of contact with the women from the farm which would tend to develop friendly relations between the country women and the city women, to their mutual benefit. It has been pointed out that the getting together of the rural and urban women through the establishment of rest rooms will strengthen and broaden fellowship and practical cooperation between the farmer and the business man, which has long been desired.

It is suggested that an Eggleston rest room should be located at a convenient center and be furnished with chairs, tables, toilet conveniences, telephone, writing desk, city directory, drinking water, good light and be well ventilated. Provision also should be made for caring for the little ones for the country women frequently bring their children with them. If the women's clubs assume the responsibility for the care of the rooms, hostess committees could be selected to be in personal attendance, but probably in some of the larger cities, a salaried attendant will be employed.

DEATH OF MR. J. J. DIXON

Aged Confederate Soldier Succumbs to Stroke of Paralysis.

Wallace, N. C., Nov. 14.—Mr. James J. Dixon, who resided on his farm near Wallace, was stricken with apoplexy Friday, November 6, dying two hours later, in the 70th year of his age.

He enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of 17 and served faithfully until he was wounded, rendering him incapable of further service. He lived a life of honor and uprightness, and seldom went in public places, and since the death of his aged wife nearly three years ago, lived entirely alone in his old home, where 50 years ago he began married life; a wounded soldier honorably discharged.

The funeral services were conducted at the grave in the "Red House" cemetery by his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Wallace Baptist church. Surviving him are four sons, Messrs. R. C. and P. D. Dixon, of Wallace; J. F. Dixon, of Maxwell, and James E. Dixon, of Masonboro Sound.

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It's the Safe Catarrh Remedy—Nothing Better for Head Colds or Bronchitis.

Do not endanger your health by taking strong drugs into the stomach in the hope of curing catarrh, coughs, asthma and head colds. At the best they usually do little more than upset the digestive organs.

Use Hyomei, which is nature's own remedy for all such diseases. It is a combination of healing oils, gums, and balsams, which, when breathed through the Hyomei inhaler, saturates the air you breathe with its curative and health-giving medication—it clears stuffed up head like magic. Hyomei quickly goes to all sore and inflamed tissues lining the nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Its antiseptic healing begins at once—dull headaches, distressing choking, constant snuffling, and unclean discharges of the nose surely cease.

Hyomei is not only the most pleasant, but the most natural treatment, and very inexpensive. All druggists have it. Be sure to get the complete outfit that contains inhaler and bottle of liquid. R. R. Bellamy will sell you Hyomei and agree to refund the money if you are not benefited—you to be the judge. Surely try it today—you have nothing to lose on this generous offer.

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New Arrivals

100 barrels Fancy Red Apples

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50 sacks Cocoanuts, 150s

50 sacks Cocoanuts, 100s

50 crates Oranges

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50 barrels Small Mullets

2000 Fish Barrels

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THE MORNING STAR

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1914.

The twaddle family increases.

"Watch and pray." Find it in the Bible.

Leaning on Russia is leaning on a poor stick.

Suppose the Russian bear were a British lion?

Who's cock of the walk now? Why isn't it you?

If woman wants the ballot it is up to her to take it.

Little worries annoy us. Great troubles destroy us.

We wouldn't cash any of the checks on the German advance.

Each man or woman leaves a trail. How about your trail?

Agree and disagree are two elements of peace or strife.

Disasters, losses, triumphs, defeats—such is war for all sides.

Carrying the war into Africa was worse than carrying it into Asia.

The man who can sit in the boat without rocking it is bound to get to the shore.

They count on the Russian bear, but they will have to depend on the British lion.

The rule is to "get there, Eli," but the most successful ones are those who get Eli.

To be a cook is better than being a crook. The cook stays out of jail while the crook is sure to get in.

Edison says "the main trouble with us is that we are too rich." This is in accordance with our regular pipe dream.

Says the Jacksonville Times-Union: "At any rate, Roosevelt is still the father-in-law of a Congressman." Being the father-in-law of a special interest Congressmen isn't anything.

THE H. C. BLAKES

While you are looking around for your constructive citizens, what's the matter with picking our Mr. H. C. Blake, a young farmer in East Wilmington? When the New Hanover corn show closed Friday night, we saw Mr. J. F. Herring, county commissioner of agriculture, deliver $50 in gold to Mr. Blake for being the champion corn grower in this part of North Carolina.

Mr. Herring announced that Mr. Blake had won the New Hanover corn show prize for growing the most corn on one acre of land. A nice looking fellow stepped forward and received an envelope containing two $20 and one $10 gold pieces. He was about to pocket the yellow simoleons as a mere matter of course, but ladies present made him show the color of his money. He said the yellow stuff "looked good" to him and that he hardly expected to have such good luck in such a wonderfully productive region as this. However, he declared that he was going to win the prize by doing better next year.

What did Mr. Blake do that made him the biggest winner at the corn show? Why he raised 108 3-4 bushels of corn on an acre of land. The crop cost him only 10 cents per bushel, so you can count his profit yourself.

Whoa! That is only one-third of the story. Mr. Blake gathered two crops on the same land before he planted corn. He marketed a crop of lettuce early in the year, raised a crop of beans, and then planted his land in corn. He gathered three crops in one season on the same land, and yet there are millions of people who do not know that this is an ordinary occurrence in North Carolina.

Mr. Blake does not claim to be a champion corn grower, but he has shown the cotton grower that he can raise enough corn on one acre of land to buy the cotton grown on three acres.

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY GAINED.

Let no Democrat begrudge the Republicans whatever of comfort they can extract from the result of the recent election. If they find pleasure in terming it a "victory," let them enjoy it. Neither what they call it nor what they claim can blot out two or three facts that should be sufficient cause for gratification on the part of the Democratic party.

The overwhelming Democratic victory of 1912, when the party made a clean sweep of the government from the White House down, was explained by the Republicans as the result solely of the division of the Republican party into two parties—Republican and Progressive—and it was claimed with repeated emphasis that the election of President Wilson and an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives was not an evidence that they were the choice of the majority of the voters of the country. It was argued that the combined vote of the two opposing parties constituted a majority and that Democratic success at the polls was due to the fact that the majority of the electorate were divided, and thus the minority won the offices. But, in this good year 1914, there was no Progressive party, the contest was that of one party against another and the result was that the Democratic party received a clear majority. Even by the same vote, the Democrats would have had a satisfactory majority in the Electoral College had it been a presidential election. Two years ago the Democratic party won by a plurality; this year by a good majority. Is that losing ground?

While the Democratic majority in the House was greatly reduced, that party remains safely in control of the lower branch of Congress with a greatly increased majority in the Senate, where its majority before was dangerously small—too small for comfort. The result is that both houses in the next Congress will be safely Democratic, which was not true of the last Congress. Is that losing ground?

Representatives are elected every two years and Senators every six years, so that had the Democrats held their same majorities in both houses, there would have been a possibility of the Congress of 1917 being under the control of the Republican party, by the election of a Republican majority in the House and the shifting of one or two seats in the Senate by death or otherwise. But as a result of the recent election, the Senate is safely Democratic not only for the next two years but for the next four years. Is that losing ground?

But, as President Wilson points out, the biggest fact of all is that after giving the Democratic party a trial of two years at the helm, an actual majority of the people of the United States said by their ballots that they desired to continue that party in power for another two years at least, regardless of all the calamity howling that had been done and despite all the legislation accomplished by the Democratic Congress, which the Republican leaders vigorously endeavored to make the people believe is "obnoxious" and ruinous to the country.

AFTER BELGIAN SETTLERS

The Belgians ought to consider it a compliment that every section in the South wants them to come on here and settle down in peace. We have presumed that the Belgians want to leave Europe, and if that is their purpose, every State in the South has made it known that it dearly loves Belgians. However, if the Belgians desire to move they are going to come among their dear friends in North Carolina.

The dear old Baltimore Sun, which is the same as a letter from home, long ago has seen an opportunity for the South in attracting Belgian homeseekers. We know they dearly love historic Belgium, and we do not blame them, but if they ever decide to come to America and seek new opportunities, they should know that North Carolina is the State that they are looking for. The Baltimore Sun paper says:

"The movement, suggested some time ago by The Sun, for the bringing to America of large numbers of Belgians for settlement on the vacant farm lands of Maryland and other Southern States, is now taking definite form, and plans for inducing Belgian immigration are being worked out by the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, of which S. Davies Warfield is president. Work on somewhat similar lines is being done by the Southern Commercial Congress, of which Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, is president."

It is stated by The Sun that the Southern Settlement and Development Organization has a representative in Holland to get in touch with the Belgians, and if that be the case that association has acted while its detractors have been asleep at the switch. The Southern Settlement and Development Association doesn't care what part of the South it develops, and The Sun says of its purpose:

"The Southern Settlement and Development Organization has sent letters to a number of land companies and land owners in the South asking if they desire to cooperate with the organization, and these have also been requested to advise the organization how many Belgian families they would agree to stand sponsor for and would undertake to locate on lands to be approved by the agricultural college or State Experiment station of their State and C. S. Ucker, director of colonization of the organization. The organization has had a representative in Holland for some time, and expects to send one or more special representatives to Europe within a couple of weeks to work among the Belgian refugees now in Holland and England and to select Belgian families to be located in the South. It is the plan to settle these Belgians on land which will be sold to them upon such terms and rates as will, it is believed, enable them to finally establish themselves as self-supporting farmers. Several large tracts of land in the South have been tendered for settlement purposes, and Clement S. Ucker, director of colonization of the organization, is now examining them."

The simple matter is whether any Belgians want to come to the United States or not. If they do, North Carolina is the place for them. However, there is not a Southern State that is not making an effort to secure such Belgians as wish to come to the United States. If North Carolina is anxious to secure any of these people now is the time to do something. Simply wishing amounts to nothing. If some effort is not made, we can not expect to secure homeseekers from anywhere.

If North Carolina expects to secure a desirable class of settlers it has to offer them opportunities and give them inducements. Are we prepared to do that? If we are we should get busy. Now or never.

NEWSPAPERS TO AID CROP DIVERSIFICATION.

At a conference in Memphis on Thursday an association of Southern newspapers and farm journals was organized to encourage a 50 per cent reduction in cotton acreage during the coming year and to urge diversification of crops throughout the South. Twenty-five newspapers joined in the Memphis organization and they are pledged to carry on a campaign of education in their columns to induce Southern farmers to quit making a fetish of cotton but to turn their attention to food crops as well as to cotton, to be limited in production.

Long ago we conceived it our duty to do that. We felt that we were doing really a constructive work in urging diversification of farming operations and in holding out to farmers the advantage of such farm collateral industries as dairying, stock raising, and other farm endeavors. We have seen the South almost ruined several times by the all-cotton idea of farming, and nothing but the expected happens when we see overproduction of cotton play havoc with the farming, business, banking and industrial interests of the South.

Since absolutely every interest in the South is affected by low priced cotton and consequent loss of profit by the farmers, it is not only the duty of the farmers, but of the business men, bankers and manufacturers of the South to unite and co-operate in plans for cotton curtailment and for enlargement of crop diversification. Of course, the newspapers will have to be depended upon to be purveyors of the educational feature of the work, and that they will heartily do. Many editors will be depended upon for initiative in the work, but since many of them are not experienced in farming or equipped with agricultural lore, an intelligent propaganda to provide matter for publication will have to be depended upon for an effective campaign.

To a large extent the National and State agricultural departments furnish agricultural matter in abundance, but it is not in shape to be made available for publication. Yet, if the departments work through the newspapers they can make a success of their efforts at diversification of farm industries all over the country. That is precisely what the departments have been faithfully preaching and demonstrating, with method lacking in the publicity part of the work.

Yes, we ought to be thankful November 26th—Thanksgiving Day. We are not fighting. We are not starving. We have liberty. We have a chance. We have an opportunity to "live and let live." What more do we want? We may not have all we desire, but we are living and have all the chances of living without running the risk of being killed in battle.

The "New Southern Citizen." That's the name of one of our newest contemporaries. It is the organ of the Southern States Suffrage Conference, and the place of its publication is New Orleans. We have seen sights all our lives and if we live to stare the new Southern citizen in the face, it is about as we have suspected.

The United States send their food ships and their Christmas ships to Europe with a considerable flourish of trumpets, but it is because it makes Americans feel good to help humanity. The glory is in doing the dead. "Mercy ships" are superior any day to war ships.

If we were Diogenes and were looking with a lantern for endorsement of Republicanism and special interestism, we would not look over the election archives of 1914.

Americans know which side they are "simply on" in the war in Europe but they don't know whether Carranza or Villa is right in Mexico.

Spies have no showing but they are the fellows who deserve the medals. They are shot. They ought to be given credit for their nerve.

Oh, well, there is war in Europe but there are plenty of chances for men after the war. There always were. Watch for your chance.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It would of course be easier to enforce a law prohibiting its shipment into the state than to enforce the law prohibiting its manufacture in the state.—Durham Herald.

It is not right to kick a man when he is down. It is time to let up on Roosevelt, especially as he has been of great service to the Democratic party. He is right now down and out, but he knows it as well as others do, even is he is saying nothing. He might possibly be able to come again and raise shinny. Quit making fun of him. What is better, quit talking about and quoting him.—Greensboro Record.

Mr. Dan Morrison says that agricultural fairs were held in Richmond county from about 1857 to 1861, twelve miles north of Laurel Hill at old Laurel Hill church. Dr. Archie Patterson was the leading spirit, owned the fair grounds and collected the entry charges. What were called Scotch fairs were held in those days and continued later. Something of the kind was held at Ellerbe, but finally an act was passed prohibiting the holding of such demoralizing gatherings, where liquor flowed freely in many instances with the consequent attending drunken brawls, cursing, swearing, fighting and taking advantage of the man made a fool by liquor to beat him in a horse trade, and other demoralizing acts that became common.—Hamlet Messenger.

It is probable that the Legislature has it in its power to make a simple ruling which would prevent, or minimize, the possibilities of the passage of what has become known as "sneak bills" through that body. This could be accomplished by requiring bills of every character to be printed and copies placed on the desk of each legislator prior to being introduced. This would give opportunity for a study of each bill and enable each legislator to familiarize himself with the measure before voting on it. Also, it would do what the last amendment relating to the trimming of legislative business was intended to do. It would clear the calendar of hundreds of local bills, for the simple reason that the members would be ashamed to introduce measures of a trifling character, knowing these would first come under scrutiny. A rule requiring every bill to be printed and supplied the legislators before being introduced would work a fine reform in legislative proceedings.—Charlotte Observer.

In Chicago railroad companies already have set on foot a great plan to provide farms in the United States for Belgian immigrants at the conclusion of the Eureopean war. Were the farming population of South Carolina composed of white people, it would include little or no illiteracy and ignorance and a population of that kind would not be seriously embarrassed by the condition of the cotton industry. Change from cotton production to food production would involve no difficulties. At the bottom of the agricultural depression in South Carolina is a huge, unwieldy mass of ignorant negro labor. It is the cause of nearly all our economic troubles—out of which political troubles flow. Cheap negro labor makes cheap white labor. The negro's low living scale accounts for his low wage scale. The white laborer who does not own land must accept the same wage as the negro's wage or he must take refuge in the cotton mill or in some other trade from which negroes are excluded. The skilful manager of negro labor obtains a fine profit from it when cotton prices are good. He is usually suspicious of immigration. He is afraid of higher priced white labor. The white wage earning class in South Carolina, need reinforcements. The replacement of negro farm laborers by immigrants is their best hope unless gradually but constantly the farm lands are to be given up to a diminishing white landlord class in control of the negro masses. Unless the 35,000 white farm tenants shall be recruited so that they will be numerous enough to exact and obtain a higher scale of wages, they will all in time be driven from the farms to the towns. One of three conditions must soon or late, come to pass on the farms of South Carolina (and of the whole South, for that matter): Negro and white farm laborers must be better trained and educated, so that they will insist upon living better, be more thrifty and productive and earn better wages. Or white immigrants in considerable numbers must settle on Southern farm lands, tending, in some degree, to cause dispersion of the masses of the negroes and making the white living standard rather than the negro standard the basis of the wage. Or the white laborers (exclusive of those who own as well as till lands) will be compelled to surrender the farms, leaving the negroes to monopolize farm labor.—Columbia State.

A SUCCESSFUL NEGRO PASTOR.

To the Editor of The Star.

Wilmington with an increasing colored population from various sections of the South which creates peculiar exigencies, requiring an able ministry to direct the forces of the church for the uplift of thousands of these people and making the church a great safeguard to the faithful, has especially fully demonstrated by undeniable facts that our able and dear bishop has a broad conception of the great possibilities for our church in Wilmington by sending to St. Stephen's such an able, wonderful organizer and profound preacher in the person of Dr. A. J. Wilson.

The remarkable work that has been and is being done that has placed our church in the lead when it comes to meeting the peculiar needs of our people for righteous development by Dr. Wilson has not only made him an indispensable factor to the development of our church but to the community.

The church has had a wonderful growth in every department during the adminstration of Dr. Wilson. Over 500 accessions to the church is a pertinent feature of his two years' administration.

Another feature that is being acclaimed by the better element of both races is the beautiful annex that has been added to the stately church edifice.

Because of the spiritual and material growth of our church and because the people of our sister churches of the various denominations say that our forward movement to reach the unreached is a "native ideal" for people far and near, and because we want to continue this good work, we hereby petition our Bishop and conference to return Dr. Wilson to us.

Because we want our ennobling conference to bring us and our community its far-reaching atmosphere and thereby assist us in this great effort we are making for our connection and humanity we therefore petition this honorable body to hold its next annual session at St. Stephen's A. M. E. church, Wilmington, N. C. The good citizens of Wilmington join us in making these petitions.

Indorsed by the official board of St. Stephen's A. M. E. church.

THOMAS A. SMITH,
THOS. H. HOOPER, Secretary.

MORE TRAINS DISCONTINUED.

A. C. L. Passengers No. 57 and 58 will be Taken Off.

Trains Nos. 57 and 58 on the Atlantic Coast Line between Wilmington and Chadbourn will be discontinued with the last train leaving Wilmington at 6:20 P. M. yesterday and the last train arriving at Wilmington Monday morning at 8:15.

Since the Sunday excursion fares to Wilmington were withdrawn in September these trains have been operated daily, except Sunday.

The Hen That Flutters From One Egg to Another Never Hatcheth Anything

This is as true in education, mechanics and Store making as it is true in chicken farming.

"Sir Thomas F. Buxton, whose biography it is profitable to read, says that the difference that distinguishes a man is energy and invincible determination, and no two-legged creature will make a man without it.

Concentrate your efforts on yourself to get the rise. You want just as this store gets the concentrated ability of its force of workers to keep it on the forward march.

And almost daily comes the remark: "Well, it don't seem like the dull times affect you people, for I have been all over town and Rehder's is the only place that was busy."

The secret is this: We give values, and the people know it.

New Stylish Coat Suits and College Coat

Just received: Suits in green, navy, plum and black; long coat; regular $25.00 value; Special ... $19.00

Regular $20.00 value; Special ... $15.00

Some Short Suits, in remarkable values, at... ... $12.50

New Shirt Waist in White

With the With the Peg o' My Heart Collars and Cuffs. Also white with black, blue and lavender stripes, which make a very effective garment. Regular $1.50 values; Sale price, Monday ... $1.25

Each Waist in Fancy Christmas Box.

36-in. wide Shepherd Plaid Suiting, 25c values, 3 sizes checks, while they last, prices will be only 19c

Silk Petticoats, Black and colors, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

Boys' and Youths' Sport Coats; ages 7 to 18, Bright Plaid.

McRACKEN DECLARED ELECTED TO SEAT IN STATE SENATE

By Canvassing Board of Columbus-Bladen District, at Clarkton.

Clarkton, N. C., Nov. 14.—The canvassing board for the Eleventh senatorial district, composed of Bladen and Columbus counties, met here yesterday. Mr. Donald McRacken, of Whiteville, was declared duly elected as a member of the State Senate, from the district, he having polled the full Democratic vote.

It was regretted that the heated campaign in Columbus last spring for the nominations created many misleading reports about the candidates who won out and, notwithstanding the general high reputation Mr. McRacken had in this county as well as his own, for ability, courage and energy, it was feared that many of the adverse comments circulated unthoughtedly by friends of his primary opponents, even in Bladen, would result in a decreased vote for him at election, but an analysis of the county vote shows that the voters of Bladen have no patience with such campaigning and that they seek unbiased authority if they desire information concerning a candidate with whom they personally are not fully acquainted.

Mr. McRacken won in the primary by an almost two to one vote and received the Democratic vote of the two counties in the election. He is a man quite capable of making a worthy and useful member of our Legislature and in his campaign speeches in Bladen, he asked that the strictest scrutiny be given his every act while at Raleigh, that any selfish motive might be detected. He seeks to ascertain the wishes of both counties and will labor to make a dutiful representative and his resourcefulness as a lawmaker will make him a useful member in moulding the important State measures.

S. T. M.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO MANUFACTURE DYE STUFFS.

London, Nov. 13.—To devise means for providing the textile trades with such supplies of dyestuffs and colors, of which there is now a great shortage owing to the cessation of imports from Germany, preliminary arrangements were made today for the formation of a company with a large amount of capital to manufacture dye stuffs. Part of the capital will be subscribed by the government. It is planned to acquire important dye-producing works.

WHY SUFFER ANY STOMACH DISTRESS

When Mi-o-na, the Quick and Effective Remedy, Costs But a Trifle.

If your stomach is continually kicking up a disturbance, causing distress after eating, heartburn, coated tongue, gas, sour taste of food, and you feel blue, irritable and nervous, you are suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia.

It's not only needless but dangerous for you to suffer this misery, and now is the time to stop the distress. Simply get from any drug store some Mi-o-na tablets, which are especially prepared to quickly banish all kinds of indigestion misery, and regulate upset stomachs.

Mi-o-na is a simple and harmless prescription that can be used at any time. These small and most beneficial tablets do more than give quick and lasting relief—they soothe the irritated lining of the stomach and stimulate the flow of the digestive juices so that what you eat is quickly converted into healthful nourishment for the blood and nerves. Then you are well and strong and no longer worry about trifles or have restless nights.

Do not delay treatment and allow indigestion to wreck your health and happiness. Get some Mi-o-na tablets from R. R. Bellamy at once—take them at the first sign of distress. If Mi-o-na doesn't cause every symptom of indigestion to quickly vanish the purchase price, small as it is, will be refunded.

Only Sure Corn Cure Ever Known

"Gets-It" the New Way, 2 Drops Do It

To endure the pains and tortures caused by a little thing like a corn is ridiculous, simply because it is unnecessary. The new-plan corn cure,

"GETS-IT," is the first one ever known to remove corns without fail, without pain and without trouble. This is why it is the biggest-selling corn cure in existence today. It is now used by millions, because it does away with sticky tape, with plasters and cotton rings that shift their position and press down onto the corn, with salves that "raw up" the toe, with "harnesses" that cause pressure and pain, with knives, razors and files, clawing and pulling at a corn.

"GETS-IT" is applied in two seconds. Two drops applied with the glass rod do the work. Pain goes, the corn shrivels, vanishes. Accept no substitute. Try it on any corn, wart, callus or bunion tonight.

"GETS-IT" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

Feels Better Than She Has For Five Years

Mrs. Alf. Slonoker, New Matamoras, Ohio, writes:

"Dr. Swan's Liver and Kidney Remedy cured me of a pain I had in the side for five years. I feel better now than I ever did in my life."

When the liver is cranky and the kidneys not working as they should, the whole system gets out of time. To keep your precious bodily organs up to the notch, use Dr. Swan's Liver and Kidney Remedy.

Health is too precious a thing to neglect. At the first sign of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Constipation, get a 50 cent bottle of Dr. Swan's Liver and Kidney Remedy. Keeps you in prime condition. Invaluable for *all* the family. None genuine without the signature, National Remedy Co., New York.

Rheumatic, Neuralgiac and other pains stop when you apply En-Ar-Co Oil, known for 30 years as "The Wonderful Japanese Oil."

SUPERIOR TO COPAIBA & INJECTIONS
SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

PARALYSIS Conquered At Last By DR. CHASE'S Special Blood and Nerve Tablets
Write for Proof and Booklet
Dr. Chase, 224 N. 10th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Piles BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY Gives instant relief in Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 60c
The Dr. Bosanko Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE

Beginning with November 15th, the following stops on the City Line will be discontinued:

Near side of Market Street on Front street.

All mid-block stops excepting:

Opera House,
Tide Water Power Company's office,
Market House,
Grand Theatre,
Orton Hotel,
Bijou Theatre,
Atlantic Coast Line Office.

Tide Water Power Co.

3 car loads Wheat Middling
1 car Wheat Bran
200 boxes Tobacco
500 bushels Rye
1000 lbs, Snuff
300 bushels Wheat
200 barrels Fish
1000 bushels R. P. Oats
500 bushels Burt Oats
2000 bushels Mixed Feed Oats

Also all other goods usually kept in a wholesale grocery store. Get our prices before purchasing.

D. L. Gore Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. B. Croom, Jr., Company
Wholesale Grocers
226 North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Car of Can Goods.
Car of the Famous "Ring-Leader" Flour.
Car of Wire Nails.
Large lot of Fresh Mullets.
All of these just received.
Full stock of Fresh Groceries, Drugs.
Get in Touch With Us.

For Weakness and Loss of Appetite, The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVES TASTELESS Chill TONIC, drives out Malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic and sure Appetizer. For adults and children. 50 cents.

(advertisement.)

NEW HANOVER TO JOIN IN OBSERVANCE OF DAY

"Community Service Week" Will be State-Wide.

Arrangements Made to Have County Schools Render Specially Prepared Programmes on Friday, December 4th.

New Hanover county will join with the rest of North Carolina in the observance of "Community Service Week", definite steps towards having all the county schools observe Friday, December 4th, as "School and Neighborhood Day." having been taken at a meeting yesterday afternoon of a committee composed of Prof. Washington Catlett, county superintendent of public instruction; Mr. J. P. Herring, county farm demonstrator, and Mr. Jas. H. Cowan, editor of the Evening Dispatch.

The public schools of North Carolina are required to observe one day in each year as "North Carolina Day." the date to be selected by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner has designated Friday, December 4th, as "North Carolina Day" also.

In the hope of rendering a larger service to the school, the community, the county and the State, in co-operation with the State committee on Community Service Week, Dr. Joyner has correlated the programme for "North Carolina Day" with the other programmes for that week. The New Hanover committee did not deem it wise to attempt to carry out the entire programme, but rather to concentrate on one day with appropriate exercises on that day, each school to have such programme as the teachers may consider best and adapted to local conditions.

Plans for Observing Day.

The members of the committee will be glad to assist the teachers and the local school committees in securing speakers wherever they are desired. It is not their purpose, however, to assist in getting up a programme except insofar as their services are desired.

A pamphlet of 86 pages has been compiled under the direction of the State Department of Education which contains suggestions and a large amount of information which will be helpful in arranging a programme suitable for the day.

Mr. J. P. Herring expects to visit all the schools this week with a view to offering such assistance as he may be able. Superintendent Catlett will also visit the different schools and aid in any way he can to make the day a success.

It is planned to make the meeting on Friday, December 4th, an all-day meeting at every school house in the county and everybody—men, women, boys and girls, young and old, married and single—with public picnic dinner. In every case it is hoped that the school house will be decorated with autumn leaves and flowers of all kinds.

Following are some of the subjects which it is proposed shall be discussed on that day:

1. Report on rural census and discussion of it.
2. Is our school term long enough? If not, how can we lengthen it, and get more teachers if needed?
3. Should we have more attention given to agricultural, industrial and domestic science subjects? Can we form a corn or canning club?
4. How can we improve school house and grounds? Do we need a school farm?
5. Are the roads in the neighborhood what they should be? If not, how can we better them?
6. How can we improve sanitary and health conditions in our community?
7. How can we better encourage more reading by young and old? How can we get a better school library and more books and papers for older people? How can we help any illiterate grown people to learn to read?
8. How can our farmers co-operate to better advantage for raising home supplies, better marketing, getting more livestock, better machinery, rural telephones, keeping out of debt, etc.?
9. How can we get a better get-together and pull-together spirit among all our people? Do we need a better organization of farmers and farmers' wives, picnics, singing schools, debating societies, more recreation, etc.?
10. What do we need for the improvement of our county? Better roads? A county fair? A county farm-life school? A whole-time county school superintendent? A demonstration agent? A county school commencement? Other plans.

Will be State-Wide.

Reports from Raleigh received in Wilmington last night stated that State Superintendent Joyner, Clarence Poe, chairman of the State "Community Service Week Committee," and Secretary W. C. Crosby were busy all last week making plans for the State-wide observance of the "Community Service Days" proclaimed by Governor Craig—"Public Roads, Grounds and Buildings Day", December 3; "School and Neighborhood Improvement Day," (North Carolina Day), December 4—these two to be observed in every school district in the State—and then a county meeting at each county seat "County Progress Day", December 5th.

Notices are being mailed to 8,000 teachers asking them to notify all parents to attend a parents' meeting to be held in each school district, Friday, November 20, at 3:30 P. M., to plan for the local meetings two weeks later. County committee are asked to meet Saturday, November 21, to plan for the December 5th county meetings.

Both Messrs. Joyner and Poe report themselves as jubilant over the prospects. The "Community Service Week" movement, they say, is not only being received with enthusiasm all over North Carolina, but is attracting much attention outside the State, papers in New York and Illinois giving it such attention that it is believed numerous other states will adopt the North Carolina plan. The general idea was first suggested by Dr. E. K. Graham a year ago, and the complete plans have been matured by Chairman Poe and Superintendent Joyner.

ADDRESS TO MEN.

Rev. J. D. Bundy Will be Speaker at Y. M. C. A. Today.

Rev. J. D. Bundy, pastor of Grace Methodist church, will be the speaker at the men's mass meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock. His subject will be "Success." There will be special music and all the men of the city are cordially invited to attend.

COURT CONVENES TOMORROW

Judge Allen Will Preside at One-Week Term for Criminal Cases—No Murder Trials.

A one-week term of New Hanover Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases will convene tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock with Judge Oliver H. Allen, of Kinston, presiding. The criminal docket is fairly crowded and the term is likely to be a busy one. Solicitor Homer L. Lyon, of Whiteville, will be assisted in the prosecution, as usual, by County Solicitor Geo. L. Peschau.

This will be the first criminal term of Superior court for some time with no murder case on the docket. There are several highway robbery cases and others of some importance, but the majority are for the lesser crimes.

Probably the most interesting case to be tried at this term of court is that against Mr. Jos. A. Price, secretary and treasurer of the Independent Club, who is appealing from a decision of guilty returned against him in the Recorder's court on a charge of aiding and abetting in maintaining a club room in violation of the prohibition law. Mr. Price was tried and found guilty on the charge in the Recorder's court last week, and judgment was suspended on payment of the costs. He took an appeal and was recognized for his appearance at Superior court.

Additional interest attaches to the case in that Mr. Price's friends and fellow members of the Independent Club have charged that the case against him was inspired by political motives.

Another case of some interest is that against Hiram Hart, a young white boy with an unenviable police court record, who was arrested Friday on a charge of having entered the home of Rev. Thos. P. Noe and stolen jewelry and other personal effects worth over $100. Part of the property has been recovered, and Hart, who admitted the larceny, has been committed to jail to await trial.

The jurors drawn for the term are as follows: L. M. Smith, T. J. Tair, L. W. Davis, R. M. Murphy, Roger Moore, John Petter, C. L. Taylor, H. W. Sheppard, W. H. McLain, W. A. Wright, N. T. Maxwell, D. E. Kerr, C. P. Newton, F. A. Cashwell, J. E. Eakins, J. D. Hewlett, Jr., J. W. Kerr, W. A. Whitney, H. C. Bee, W. P. Carroll, W. J. Davis, H. W. Hunter, E. H. Peschau, S. Seigler, Leon George, A. L. Dosher, O. A. Wiggins, B. W. Newkirk, H. B. Bailey, R. F. Lewis, A. L. Mincy, R. T. Burns, N. T. Pittman, W. M. Edwards, B. F. Rathgen, W. T. Craig.

GOOD CHRISTIAN WOMAN GONE

Mrs. Catharine Ralston Latta Passed Away at Home in Wilmington Yesterday Morning.

The death of Mrs. Catharine Ralston Latta, widow of the late John R. Latta, which occurred at her home, No. 111 Grace street, yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock, brought sorrow to many hearts, for she was one of the most beloved Christian women in Wilmington. She had been in failing health for the last two years, but did not become seriously ill until five weeks ago. She grew gradually weaker and the end came peacefully and quietly without any noticeable suffering.

The funeral will be conducted from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure. The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

Mrs. Latta was born in Georgetown, S. C., on January 15, 1869, and had she lived to see her next birthday would have been 76 years old. She was the daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Giles Ralston, of that place, and resided there until her marriage in 1869 to Mr. John R. Latta, of Wilmington. She was the niece of the late Hon. Richard Dozier, of Georgetown.

Her husband together with his father, the late John C. Latta, and the late Alexander Sprunt, were the founders of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and the deceased joined this church when she came to this city and was at her death the oldest living female member. She was a consecrated Christian woman and took an active part in the work of her church as long as she was able.

She was of a bright, cheerful disposition and was a great friend of young people. She retained her optimistic spirit until the end and always bore her sorrows and troubles with a brave and noble disposition that was an inspiration to all who knew her.

She was greatly devoted to the welfare of those whom she knew and was noted for her unselfishness. For this reason she was beloved by a wide circle of friends and will be greatly missed.

Surviving her are three sons, Mr. William L. Latta, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Messrs. Dozier Latta and Linwood D. Latta, of this city. Mr. William Latta came to see her two weeks ago, but will be unable to attend the funeral on account of illness in his family. The bereaved sons will have the tenderest sympathy of a host of friends in their bereavement. Many called yesterday and last night to extend sympathy and condolence.

BROKERAGE FIRM DISSOLVES.

Mr. Theo. S. James Will Establish Business Under His Own Name.

Formal announcement of the dissolution of the firm of R. H. Pickett & Co., merchandise brokers, appears elsewhere in today's issue, Mr. Theo. S. James, the junior partner, having withdrawn to establish a business under his own name. Mr. Pickett will continue in his present location, while Mr. James will conduct a merchandise brokerage business separately, with offices with James & James in the Southern building.

Mr. James has been associated with Mr. Pickett for the past several years. He is a most popular and able young business man, and has a host of friends who will look forward to seeing him make a notable success of his own venture.

—Mr. L. J. Carter was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Cowan on a charge of trespass, the warrant having been sworn out by Mr. J. T. Jordan, of Councils, who alleged that Mr. Carter had fenced in a part of his land. The trial will be at Councils this week.

SUITS FOR SEWER RENTS

City is Bringing Actions in Magistrate's Courts to Enforce the Payment in Arrears.

A large number of suits is being brought by the city of Wilmington before Justice George Harriss, to collect arrears in sewer rents. The Water and Sewerage Department has employed C. C. Bellamy, Esq., to collect all of the old bills, and on a number of these civil action has been necessary to enforce payment. The amounts sued for range from $50 to 50 cents.

The smallest items are for only one service, and the costs in these cases total several times the amount of each judgment; but the small suits have been found necessary, it is said, in order to force the owners to a realization that the Sewerage Department intends to collect even the smallest bills. It was said at the office of the department, that even with every service paid for the income from sewer rents is not sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds.

The difficulty in collecting the sewer rents was brought to the attention of City Council several weeks ago by Councilman Charles C. Loughlin, in charge of the water and sewerage department, and it was at that time that the body decided to bring suits to enforce the payment of arrears. The total amount of the arrears on the books at that time was nearly $1,000.

Councilman Loughlin explained at the time that even with every service collected for promptly, the income from the sewer rents was not sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and that he had given some consideration to the question of discontinuing the allowance of a discount for prompt payment, in order to derive more income from the service.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: A. L. Freeman and wife to Walter MacRae, trustee, for $1 and other consideration, tract of one-quarter acre on the Federal Point road, adjoining the Primitive Baptist church lot; Dixie Land and Development Company to H. G. Cunningham, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for $1 and other considerations, lots 1, 2 and 3 in block 7, South Wilmington Heights; George B. Applewhite to Ernest S. Bulluck, for $10 and other considerations, lot on east line of Ninth, 90 south of Taylor street, 30 by 95 feet in size; Ernest S. Bulluck to George B. Applewhite, for $100 and other considerations, lot on west line of 15th, 73 1-3 feet south of Queen street, 36 2-3 by 82 1-2 feet in size.

PRESENT FLAG AND BIBLE

Junior Order Ceremonial at Southside Public School This Afternoon. Pole Raised.

At a formal ceremonial beginning this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the local lodges of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics, will present to the new Southside public school a large United States Flag and a handsome embossed Bible. The exercises will be public, and in addition to the members of the order, the students of the school, their parents and friends, will be attended by many interested citizens.

The exercises will be presided over by Mr. W. E. Yopp, past councillor of Jeff Davis Council, who will introduce Woodus Kellum, Esq., who will make the speech of presentation. Mr. John J. Blair, superintendent of city schools, will formally accept the flag and Bible for the school.

The members of the Junior Order will assemble at their hall on South Front street at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and will march from there to the new school building near Fourth and Wright streets. Each Junior will carry a small United States flag.

At the school, the students will assemble in their rooms and at 2 o'clock will march out of the building through a double column of the members of the Junior Order, each child receiving from the fraternal men a small flag.

The children and members of the order will then assemble around the flag pole, where several hymns and patriotic songs will be sung.

The opening prayer will be offered by Rev. G. T. Adams, pastor of Fifth Street Methodist church, and Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, will pronounce the benediction.

The big flag pole at the school building was raised yesterday, linemen of the Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company doing the work for the school free of charge. The pole is 65 feet in height, and is set five feet in the ground, in a concrete foundation. The pole was purchased by the school, the money being raised by the children, assisted by Mr. Blair, who gave a lecture on birds at the school building Thursday night, at which time contributions were received for the flag pole fund.

The new Cornelius Harnett, or Northside school, will next be presented a Bible and flag by the Juniors. It is planned to have this event probably on Sunday, December 6th. Marsden Bellamy, Esq., has been selected to make the speech of presentation.

DRUG COMPANY WINS SUIT.

Woodall & Sheppard Awarded Judgment in Mecklenburg Court.

The following from yesterday's Charlotte Observer will be of interest here:

"Judge Shaw has signed a judgment for $1,800 for the Woodall & Sheppard Company, formerly of Charlotte, now of Wilmington, against the American Manufacturing Company. The case was instituted more than a year ago and judgment by default was entered at the November, 1913, term of the court, coming back up at this time in the form of a revised issue for adjudication by jury. The finding of the jury was that on the evidence of Dr. T. F. Costner, president of the plaintiff company, who was the only witness, his concern was entitled to recover in the sum of $1,800.

"The case originated over a contract between the two concerns wherein the American Manufacturing Company promised to increase the sales of the drug firm by $20,000 through the beneficial effects of a prize contest. Agreement was entered into that for every dollar of the promised $20,000 that the Woodall & Sheppard Company failed to make, the American Manufacturing Company would donate nine cents. It was in evidence that the contests put on by the drug firm did not appreciably increase the sales of the store at all and the firm sought the entire amount of nine cents on the $20,000 which amounted to $1,800."

HOW RED CROSS WILL HELP

Suggestions Adopted for Providing Funds for European War Relief. Self-Denial Mite Boxes.

It has been suggested to the American Red Cross that during the next few weeks Americans deny themselves those luxuries which cost so much and that the saving resulting therefrom shall be placed in the self-denial mite boxes which the Red Cross will furnish free of charge and that the money secured in this manner shall be used for the relief of the suffering on account of the European war. Mrs. Cuthbert Martin, president of the local chapter, and Mrs. S. Mendelssonn, secretary, will be glad to furnish any information desired. These ladies with the assistance of the members of the local chapter hope to secure a liberal contribution in this manner.

Following is a copy of a circular which has been sent to the local chapter from the headquarters at Washington, which gives an outline of plans which it is hoped will prove helpful:

"Another suggestion contemplates the elimination of presents to friends, family and older children; the cutting down of expenditures for Christmas dinners, entertainments and decorations to a minimum, and the holding of oneself to strict account to give the entire cost of these things to those who suffer beyond the sea.

"Most of those who feel unable to contribute to the relief fund will willingly, and no doubt gladly, waive all rights to receive Christmas gifts when they learn that the cost of such presents has gone to aid the unfortunate victims of this great war.

"It is only too true that the present moment is one of the most tragic in the world's history, and by Christmas time and after, the suffering from the lack of food and clothing and the simple ocmforts of life in striken Europe will be desporate in the extreme.

"If the men, women and children in the United States will join in this movement in the spirit of the season they celebrate, the response will be overwhelming and the satisfaction of doing good will be great.

"The American Red Cross, realizing the crying need of medical treatment for wounded soldiers and of food and clothing for women and children, and believing that there is not a man, woman or child in our country who would not gladly forego all or part of his Christmas gifts for the relief of the stricken soldiers and the men, women and children to whom hunger, cold and disease are already grim spectres, has accepted the suggestions referred to above and announces its readiness to exert every endeavor to cooperate in this effort.

"The Red Cross will issue upon request to individuals, a patent folding cardboard self-denial mite boxes for the use of those who will place therein from time to time such small sums as can be spared or may be saved through the denial to oneself to luxuries.

"The American Red Cross will issue to those whose names are furnished by donors, Christmas cards on which appear the names of the giver and the recipient of the card and a statement of the purpose and meaning of the gift. No Christmas cards will be issued for less than 50 cents."

ADDRESSES ON MISSIONS

Miss Lela Gultner, Foreign Y. W. C. A. Secretary, to Speak.

Miss Lela Gultner, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Colombo, Ceylon, who arrived in Wilmington from Charlotte yesterday at noon and is a guest of the local Y. W. C. A., will speak this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Grace Methodist church and at 5 o'clock at the association building on North Fourth street. She will discuss her work in the foreign fields and the public is cordially invited. She is in America on a furlough and is spending this month visiting the North Carolina associations.

She will speak tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. James' Episcopal church and at 5:15 o'clock she will speak at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock she will deliver an address in the lecture room at the First Baptist church and also at 8 o'clock at the same place.

STILL ON TIMBER CASE

Case in Federal Court Will Take Larger Part of This Week.

The case of H. J. McLaurin, Jr., against W. B. McLaughlin and others, involving a tract of about 30,000,000 feet of timber near Mayesville, S. C., is still in progress in Federal court and will hardly be completed before the middle of the week. The plaintiff is still introducing evidence and has several other witnesses to examine before the defendants have their inning.

Attorneys for the plaintiff are John D. Bellamy & Son, of Wilmington; Judge R. O. Purdy, of South Carolina, and Leon Moise, Esq., of Sumter, S. C., and those appearing for the defendants are Stevenson & Matthewson, of Cheraw, S. C.; N. A. Sinclair, Esq., and Shaw & Bennett, of Fayetteville.

Meeting at Chadbourn.

A district convention of the Knights of Pythias will be held at Chadbourn Thursday afternoon. Mr. J. D. Nutt, of this city, will be master of ceremonies. Other prominent Pythians who will attend from Wilmington are: Capt. T. D. Meares, Supreme Master of the Exchequer; Col. Walker Taylor, Past Grand Chancellor, and Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure.

Soft, Fluffy Hair Always Aids Beauty and Charm

Girls and women of all ages want to be charming, beautiful and attractive—it's their birthright—but stringy, thin and lifeless hair destroys half the beauty of a pretty face.

If your hair is not beautiful, is falling out, streaky, full of dandruff, too dry, or if the scalp itches and burns, use Parisian Sage. Rub it well into the scalp. It will go right to the hair roots, nourish them, and stimulate the hair to grow strong and luxuriant. Parisian Sage removes dandruff with one application and cleanses the hair of dirt, dust and excess oil. It will cool and invigorate the scalp and make the hair doubly beautiful.

Parisian Sage is a scientifically made preparation that gives the hair just what is needed to make it soft, fluffy, thick and gloriously radiant. It is delicately perfumed; is inexpensive, and can be had at all drug and toilet counters or from R. R. Bellamy.

MINISTER IS RELEASED

Rev. R. M. von Miller Was Confined in German Prison.

According to a cablegram forwarded to Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, Rev. R. M. von Miller, pastor of the Baptist churches at Jacksonville and Richlands, who was confined for some time in prison in Halle, Germany, is now on the Atlantic on his way home, having left London on Tuesday of the past week. Mr. Hall is chairman of the executive committee of the Wilmington Baptist Association which a few weeks ago interested the State Department in the release of Rev. von Miller, through Senators Simmons and Overman.

Mr. Hall stated yesterday that it is not known how long Mr. von Miller was confined in prison, but that it was probably for several weeks. No particulars have been secured but it is is supposed that his imprisonment was due to a false arrest. Mr. von Miller is a native of Germany and went there the past summer in connection with the settlement of his father's estate.

The Man Who Wins

It is the man who works every day he can and saves what he can, who wins. He wins because he is most fit. That is the law. We want you to save with us, and we want you to win. $1.00 can start an account here.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

Cor. Front and Princess. The Big White Building

Christmas Money

By opening an account now, and adding to it each week, you will be able to do your Christmas shopping without being cramped for money.

Set aside a Christmas account now, and see how easy it will be to make presents this year.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 Princess Street

Purcell House

Furnished—Forty Rooms

European Plan Only

FOR LEASE

Possession Given October 1st

apply to

Wm. E. Springer & Co.

Purcell Building Wilmington, N. C

Holmes Grocery

E. H. HOLMES, Prop.

18 South Front.

CASH GROCERIES AT CASH PRICES

Dainty Flour, 40 cts.
Sugar at 5 cents.
Catawba Block Butter 35c.
Eggs, 28 cents.
Tomatoes, 9 cents.
All Prices Cut.
'Phone 41.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

MILL—RAILROAD—STEAMBOAT WORK

FOUNDERS—BOILER MAKERS—MACHINISTS, MOTOR BOAT BUILDERS

Railroad and Wharf Facilities

WORK AND PRICES GUARANTEED

FOR SALE

3 miles 30 pound R. R. Iron.
1 20-ton Locomotive.
1 15-horse power Hoisting Engine
1 100-h. p. Return Tub. Boiler.
1 Steam Feed Saw Mill.
6 Various Size Engines.
3 miles 35 pound R. R. Iron.
1 25-horse power Hoisting Engine.
1 150-h. p. Return Tubular Boiler.
1 60-h. p. Return Tubular Boiler.
2 Rope Feed Saw Mills.

We have these and a great many other Bargains at our yeards at Lingo City. Can ship at once.

Wilmington Iron Works

"THE IRON MEN."

GEO. W. HUGGINS

JEWELER

105 MARKET STREET

A visit to our Show Windows will give you an idea of a few of the new and many gifts we have to offer.

Take one look, and make your "Gift Buying" a pleasure for ever afterwards.

MISSION PHARMACY

L. B. SASSER

Telephones 799—135

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. D. M. Bain, Sr., of Whiteville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Bain, 420 North Fifth street.

* * *

Miss Bessie Hayes, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, has returned to her home at Claridge, Pa.

* * *

Friends of Mrs. F. L. Smith will be glad to know that she is recovering rapidly from an operation which she underwent a few days ago at Harper's sanitarium.

* * *

Accompanied by her brother, Mr. Herbert O'Neill, Miss Janet O'Neill left last evening for Baltimore to undergo an operation in one of the hospitals there.

* * *

Miss Marguerite Russell, of Jonesboro, is the very attractive guest of her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Roger P. Russell, on North Seventh street.

* * *

The parish Guild of St. John's church will hold its annual Christmas sale in the Parish House, Third and Red Cross streets, on December 10th. A special effort is being made this year to have simple, attractive and inexpensive things for sale.

* * *

Montague, N. C., Nov. 14.—The ladies of St. Augustine's church will give a dance and oyster supper, serving other refreshments also, at the home of Mrs. J. H. Montague, on the night of November 20. The proceeds will go to the church organ fund. The public is cordially invited.

* * *

Section B of the Woman's Auxiliary of St. James' Episcopal church will serve tea at the furniture store of Sterchi-Bancroft-Rich Company, on north Front street, next Saturday afternoon beginning at 3 o'clock and continuing through the remainder of the afternoon and on each Saturday afternoon thereafter until the close of the holiday season.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Bryan, of Snead's Ferry, stopped over in the city Friday evening, on their way home from Richmond, where they attended the Southern Medical Convention. While in the city they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blomme. Dr. and Mrs. Bryan left yesterday afternoon for their home.

* * *

Mr. David A. Shepherd, organizing secretary of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., spent a few days the past week in Wilmington, the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Cox. Mr. Shepherd was here to attend a meeting of the alumni of that institution and also to get in touch with prospective students.

* * *

Friday, November 20, will be benefit day at the Bijou theatre, part of the proceeds going to the fund for the maintenance of the Housewives' League rest room. Tickets are now on sale and can be purchased from the members of the League, or from League headquarters on Chestnut street. The pictures on Friday's program include a two-reel Rex feature, "Let Us Have Peace," a one-reel comedy, "Partners in Crime," and a Keystone comedy, "Bombs and Bangs." The courtesy of Messrs. Howard and Wells, proprietors of the Bijou, in voluntarily offering to aid the League in maintaining its rest room will no doubt be met with a large attendance on benefit day.

* * *

MISS OLLIE BACON BRIDE OF MR. HENRY L. POPE.

Goldsboro, N. C., Nov. 14.—A beautiful home wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents on East Center street, North, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, when Miss Ollie Bacon became the bride of Mr. Henry L. Pope, of Lumberton, N. C. Only a few relatives and friends were present.

They entered the parlor to the strains of Lobengrin's wedding march, played by Miss Ruth Bacon, sister of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Pope left on the noon train for Washington and other points north. They will make their home in Lumberton.

The popularity of these young people was shown by the numerous and lovely presents received.

* * *

MRS. AND MRS. BONNER S. MILLS TO RESIDE IN AUGUSTA, GA.

Many Wilmington friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bonner S. Mills will regret to know that this week they will take up their residence in Augusta, Ga., where Mr. Mills has associated himself with Albert H. Marsh & Co., public accountants. Mrs. Mills and little son are now visiting in Columbia, S. C., but will join Mr. Mills early this week in Augusta. Many friends will regret exceedingly to lose the family as residents, but will hope that they will be most pleasantly situated in Augusta.

Mr. Mills for the past five years has been with Messrs. Stone & Co., of this city, and is regarded as one of the most finished accountants in Wilmington. He is withal a clever and polished gentleman and has made and held a host of friends in this city.

* * *

ANNUAL AUTUMN FAIR OF LOCAL REBEKAHS.

The annual autumn fair of the local lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., will be given Thursday evening, November 19th, beginning at 8 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows hall at Third and Princess streets. In addition to the interesting programme of musical selections, readings, etc., a feature of the evening will be an old fashioned cake walk. The members of the organization will wear cotton gowns. Articles of fancy work, etc., will be on sale at the different booths, and the country store will be included as usual.

The programme of music and recitations is as follows:

Overture—Whitlock-West Orchestra.
Bass Solo—Mr. Harriss.
Reading—Mrs. O. L. Dietrich.
Soprano Solo—Miss Arabella Delahunt.
Selection—Orchestra.
Reading—Miss Sallie Oldham.
Tenor Solo—Mr. C. H. Crockett.
Reading—Mr. G. F. Mountford.
Selection—Male Quartette.
Selection—Orchestra.

* * *

LINEN SHOWER IN HONOR OF MRS. THOMAS A. SMOOT

The following from Wednesday's Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch will be of interest to many friends in Wilmington and elsewhere:

"The ladies of Epworth M. E. church entertained yesterday afternoon at the Community House, in Boush street, at a beautiful linen shower, in the form of an afternoon tea, in honor of Mrs. Smoot, wife of Rev. Thomas A. Smoot, pastor of Epworth church, whose time having expired will shortly leave the city to the regret of their many friends.

"The house was prettily decorated with quantities of palms, ferns, autumn leaves and white chrysthemums. The guests were received by Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. William Roper, Mrs. Jas. D. Gale, Mrs. J. J. Miller and Mrs. M. C. Ferebee.

"In the dining room, iced, cakes and sweets were served by the following young ladies: Misses Elizabeth Harrell, Emily Harrell, Mabel and Louise Davis, Annie Cheatham, Mary Koolag, Blanche Bradford, Virginia Southgate, Ione Young, Annie Gillis and Martha Watters.

"The homesome linene presented to Mrs. Smoot was received by Miss Birdie Gale."

* * *

ORGAN AND VIOLIN RECITAL AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH TODAY

Beginning promptly at 7:45 this evening, the fifth of the violin and organ recitals at St. James church throughout the winter will include the following selections played by Mrs. Meares Harriss, violinist, with the organist and choirmaster of the church, Mr. Robertson, at the organ:

Organ (a) Intermezzo by Callaerts.
(b) Andantino by Lemare.
Violin Souvenir by d'Rdla.

Immediately after the recital, evening services will begin with the processional hymn, "Saviour, Blessed Saviour,' 'and during the service, which will be the choral arrangement by Tallis, the following selections will be sung by the choir:

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, by Charles Vincent.
Anthem, "Eye Hath Not Seen," by Miss Myles B. Foster.
Offertory, "Comes at Times," by Rev. H. H. Woodward.

All are cordially invited to attend these services, and especially the Sunday evening musical services with the preceding recital.

* * *

MRS. SHARP RECEIVES IN HOME OF MRS. WALLACE

Lumberton, N. C., Nov. 14.—The delightful home of Mr. and Mrs. John Allen Sharp was open Saturday night to a number of friends, in honor of Mrs. Wallace, of Wilmington, sister of Mrs. C. V. Brown. The beautiful parlor and library were rendered even more alluring by the decorations of autumn leaves and holly; and when the light of many candles shed a soft glow on the white shoulders of daintily clad women the picture was most enchanting. Those present were: Mrs. Wallace, Miss Jane Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Varser, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Lawrence, Mr. Dixon McLean and Mr Walton Bethune. When the last guest arrived tables were formed and a most exciting game of rook followed. Bidding ran high and bad hands were skillfully managed. With the most efficient aid which was rendered by the "widow" Mr. Sharp and Mrs. Lawrence narrowly attained the highest score and the prize, an exquisite candlestick of silver deposit, was awarded to Mrs. Lawrence.

Mrs. Wallace, as honoree, received a vase of the same artistic design.

Before the departure of the guests a dainty lunch was served which was the crowning event of an evening which the host and hostess had rendered enjoyable in the extreme.

* * *

LINEN SHOWER IN HONOR OF MISS MAYME BRIDGER.

Bladenboro, N. C., Nov. 14.—At her home here, Miss Jettye Bridger entertained at a linen shower complimentary to Miss Mayme Bridger, a November bride-to-be, who is being showered with so many delightful attentions. The guests were greeted at the door by Mrs. H. C. Bridger, Jr., who was attired in pink crepe de chine. Then they were invited into the library by Miss Jettye Bridger, who was attired in chanenglc crepe de chene. Miss Susie Brown, of Wilmington, who was attired in white embroidered lace, there served punch.

From the library the guests were shown into the parlor, where they were asked to write their favorite recipe for domestic use and also best way for managing a husband. These were read and proved to be both useful and entertaining. Then a charmingly appointed two-course collation was served in the dining room, the ice cream course being of pink and white, the chosen colors of the day. A charming color motif of pink and white was accentuated in the table adornment, where covers were arranged for 25. Exquisite pink and white roses were used as a centerpiece. At the bride's place stood a cunning doll, arranged as a bride, with long train and veil, a wreath of tiny lilies of the valley fastening the veil, and carrying a wee shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The favors at this delightful affair were tiny dolls, dressed in pink and white, which were tied to the place cards with cupids holding a flower. The hostess then cut a ribbon which held the parasol, suspended above the table—then a lovely shower of linen fell at the bride's place. In this was found many useful gifts.

Just before the guests departed the hostess presented the bride-to-be with the recipes, which were tied with a large bow of pink ribbon.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. R. C. Merritt, assistant engineer in the office of the United States district engineer, returned yesterday morning from New York, where he spent several days on official business.

—The many friends of Mr. James M. Brown, a former Wilmingtonian, will regret to learn of his serious illness at the James Walker Memorial Hospital. Mr. Brown was brought to the hospital from Southport, where he has resided for the past year or more.

—The friends of Mr. D. G. Westbrook, of Acorn Branch, will be glad to know that he has almost completely recovered from injuries which he sustained some time ago when his horse became frightened at the railroad crossing on the Castle Haynes road and he was thrown from his buggy against a telephone pole. He was carried to the home of his son-in-law, Mr. J. H. Haskett, No. 919 North Fourth street, where he remained until the past week when he returned home.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Rev. W. Marshall Craig will preach at both services at the First Baptist church today. Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, the pastor, is attending the Associational meeting at Rockingham, where he will preach the missionary sermon this morning at 11 o'clock.

—The regular meeting of Concord Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, will be held tomorrow evening. Work in the Most Excellent Master's degree will be followed by refreshments and a smoker. All members are urged to attend, and visiting members are also invited to be present.

SUNDAY SERVICES

The church stands for religion primarily, but it has an immense influence on everything good and constructive in a Christian community. It may have little or much to say in regard to moral reform and business practices, but the religious principles which it teaches affects in every way the life of its members. Therefore, a good church member, or attendant is generally a correct citizen and a good business man, and a man in whom the community takes pride is almost always a man who shows his worthiness by his interest in the church. No argument or personal views will alter these facts, which demand the attention of men who try to stand for what is best in their community.

Calvary Baptist church, corner Fourth and Brunswick. J. A. Sullivan, pastor—Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon subjects: Morning, "The Sun is Almost Down;" night, "The Two Greats." Other Sunday services, Junior B. P. Y. U. 10 a. m., Deacons' meeting 3 p. m., Sunday school 3:30 p. m. Teachers' meeting and prayer meeting Wednesday night. Senior B. Y. P. U. Thursday night. A cordial welcome to all services.

St. John's Episcopal church, Third and Red Cross streets. Rev. W. E. Coxtor—Holy Communion 7:30 a. m. Service and sermon 11 a. m. Sunday school 4 p. m. Evening prayer 5 p. m. Service and sermon 8 p. m. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

St. John's Mission, 1313 N. Fourth street—Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Mr. Virginius Hall, superintendent. Service with illustrated Bible lecture every Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Market and Sixth streets, Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Topic of morning sermon, "The Kingdom of God and of This World." At the evening service the sermon will be a report of the convention of the United Synod of the South just adjourned at Columbia, S. C. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Visitors will always find a cordial welcome awaiting them at all services.

First Baptist church, corner of Fifth and Market streets, J. H. Foster, D. D., pastor—Sunday school 9:45 a. m. F. T. Allen, superintendent. Preaching services at 11 o'clock by the assistant pastor, Rev. W. M. Craig, subject: "A Message From the Finger of Jesus." Evening worship 8 o'clock, subject: "Architects of the Future."

St. James' Church, Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D., rector—Holy Communion at 7:30 o'clock. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Organ and violin recital at 7:45. Sermon in the morning, "The Enthusiasm of the Will;" in the evening, "The Price of Comfortable Indifference." Everybody's welcome, come and bring a friend.

Southside Baptist church, corner of Fifth and Wooster streets, W. G. Hall, pastor—Morning worship at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock by the pastor. Subject of morning sermon, "Faith—Its Living and Fruit." Sunday school at 3 p. m., R. B. Moore, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Public cordially invited to all services of the church.

St. Matthews' Ev. Lutheran church, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor—Morning services 11 o'clock, "The Growth of the Kingdom." Evening service 7:30 o'clock, Mr. W. F. Aberly, of Newbern, will speak. Sunday school 10 a. m. Wednesday evening service 8 o'clock. The Ladies' Aid Society will meet on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Catechetical class on Friday afternoon 3:30 o'clock. Everybody welcome to all the services.

Christian Science Society, Market nad Seventeenth streets. Services at 11 a. m., subject of lesson: "Mortals and Immortals." Services Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend the services.

St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Fifth and Ann streets—First mass 7 a. m., last mass and sermon 10:30 a. m., vespers 8 p. m.

Grace Methodist church, corner of Grace and Fourth streets. Preaching 11 a. m., by the presiding elder, Rev. L. E. Thompson, and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. D. Bundy. Special music and new members received at both services. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., M. F. Allen, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. Epworth League meeting Friday 8 p. m. Hankins Hall, president. Public cordially invited to all services.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Sixteenth and Market streets—Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Sunday at 9:45 a. m. Rev. E. deF. Heald, Jr. You are cordially invited to attend all these services.

Bladen Street Methodist church, corner Fifth and Bladen streets, Rev. T. G. Vickers, pastor. The morning sermon today will be the last that Mr. Vickers will preach for this conference year. At the evening service at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. L. E. Thompson, the presiding elder, will preach. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Men's prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Everyone cordially invited.

THE PRODIGAL'S PRAYER.

My sinful feet, O lord, have long been straying
In restless paths, that led me far from Thee;
But now, I come, Thy earnest call obeying,
O Lord, wilt Thou not find a place for me?

I have wandered, Lord, 'mid the world's false glitter,
Where pleasure's hidden thorns pierce the grasping hand;
Where life's challice holds dregs, deep and bitter;
Where danger lurks—a quick'ning sand.

But, now, I leave it all—its fleeting pomp and pleasure,
To follow, Lord, the path once trod by Thee;
In Thy love, there is unstinted treasure.
O Lord, wilt Thou not find a place for me?

—ROSE H. WATTS.

TOTTEN COMPANY WILL BE NEXT ATTRACTION.

Third Number of Boys' Brigade Lyceum Course November 24th.

Advice has been received by the committee having the Boys' Brigade Lyceum Course in charge that the next attraction will be sent here on Tuesday night, November 24th. This will be the Totten Company, composed of Mr. James Morrison Totten and his daughter, Miss Flora E. Totten. They present an evening of magic and illusions.

Of them the Alkahest Lyceum Bureau says: "Since the gifted Maro forever laid down his magician's wand, many artists have competed for the high place of leadership in this field, which he had easily held for many years upon the American platform. But it is our belief that James Morrison Totten, magician, humorist and impersonator, has won the coveted prize. We confidently present him for his tenth successful season as the most gifted artist in his chosen field who is before the public today. Totten is a big all-round man and a big all-round magician and entertainer. He has not only won his spurs, but he has tested their quality before hundreds of chautauqua and lyceum audiences, the most critical in America. The verdict is open to inspection. It is not only favorable but enthusiastic. His return list of dates is immense. Totten's art is on big lines; it is sure; it is finished. It is an art that comes out of a big personality glowing with purpose and humor of life. His art is disciplined, finely chiseled, not broad nor coarse, but wholesome and uplifting. Ariel himself, under the guidance of Prospero, did not work more mystifying transformations, more impossible feats of illusion, all co-operating to a happy end."

In presenting this number, the third of the course, to its patrons the Brigade management does so in the full assurance that it will not only measure up to the splendid quality of the two numbers already presented, but that it will probably surpass them in pleasure giving qualities for all alike.

CAPT. INGRAM KNOWN HERE

One of the Victims of Steamer Tragedy Formerly Ran Here. Condition.

The recent tragedy at sea on board the Clyde steamer Mohawk, reported in the press dispatches from Charleston, S. C., was of especial interest to Wilmington people from the fact that Capt. Al Ingram, one of the wounded men and master of the steamer, was for many years a regular visitor to this port as one of the most popular of the Clyde captains, having married Miss Bremer, of this city.

Latest reports from Charleston are to the effect that Capt. Ingram is still in a Charleston hospital, but is doing as well as could be expected. Many friends of the captain hope that his recovery will be speedy and that he will soon be able to join the Clyde fleet again.

BIG SALE IN PROGRESS AT UNCLE CHARLES' PAWN SHOP.

Large Line of General Merchandise to be Sold.

The sale which has been in progress at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop, on South Front street, during the past week has been very successful, and will continue through the incoming week in full blast. The sale has been the means of showing to hundreds of Wilmingtonians that this is not a pawn shop of the regular accepted sense, but a store carrying an extensive line of the best class of merchandise at prices that should appeal to every careful buyer.

Many Wilmingtonians have picked up bargains at the sale during the past week, both in unredeemed pledges, diamonds, jewelry, etc., and in new men's clothing, sporting goods of every descriptions, and a most complete line of leather goods and trunks. Some especially attractive offerings in unredeemed pledges, consisting of jewelry, etc., are still unsold, and the sale will continue until all are disposed of at some price. This is a regular annual event with Uncle Charles, and is always successful from every standpoint.

CONCERT AT WILMINGTON.

Programme to be Rendered by Orchestra This Evening.

Following is the programme of the concert which will be rendered at the Hotel Wilmington this evening from 6 to 7:45 o'clock:

March—"Ship Ahoy" ..Milton W. Lusk
Overture—"The Poachers"...Offenbach
Waltz—"Gold and Silver".....Lehar
Idyl—"Affection" .....Himan
Intermezzo Russe.....Franke
Selection—"La Traviata".....Verdi
One Step—"Que voules vous encore"..
Albert Gumble
Hesitation Waltz .....Morgan
Medley Overture—"Meyer's Melodies"
Geo. W. Meyer
Serenade from Les Millions d'Arlequin
Drigo
Thee Spanish Dances.....Mosskowsky
March—"Some Boy"...Buck & Stamper

WILL MAKE TEST RIDE

Major H. W. Stickle Left Last Night for Fort Monroe.

For the purpose of taking the annual test horseback ride, required of all army officers, Major H. W. Stickle, United States district engineer, left last night for Fort Monroe near Norfolk, Va., and will be out of the city for the next several days. Officers are required to ride a distance of 90 miles in three days on horseback and then be examined by an army physician as to their physical condition.

Major Stickle returned Friday night from an inspection trip of his district which he made with Col. W. C. Langfitt, of Savannah, Ga., and division engineer in charge of the southeastern division. Colonel Langfitt will return in January for the purpose of going over the improvements on the upper Cape Fear.

CONFEDERATES DOWN BRIGADE.

Football Game at Hilton Park Yesterday Morning.

The Confederates, a picked team composed of members of the Tigers and Moons football elevens, defeated a team from the Boys' Brigade in an interesting game played at Hilton Park yesterday morning by a score of 12 to 7.

The feature of the game were the playing of Stone and Bunting and the broken field running of Lynch and Hashagen for the Confederates and the good work of C. Grimth and M. Grimth for the Brigadiers.

The line-up was as follows:

Confederates		Brigadiers
H.Fenley	re	M.Grimth
H.Meyer	rt	S.Gore
Jacobi	rg	R.James
Milton	c	R.Bell
G.Symmes	lg	W.King
H.Stone	lt	Snakenberg
McMillan	le	V.Gore
Hashagen	qb	C.Bell
C.Owen	rhb	H.Burnett
Bunting	lhb	C.Grimth
D.Lynch	fb	Jewell

TOKEN OF APPRECIATION.

Rev. Carlyle B. Haynes Presented With Traveling Case.

Rev. Carlyle B. Haynes left the past week for Jacksonville, Fla., where he will spend the winter in evangelistic work. He conducted meetings in Wilmington for a period extending over four months resulting in the organization of a Seventh Day Adventist church with more than 50 members.

Mr. Haynes was presented by the members with a handsome gentlemen's traveling case at an entertainment in his honor at the home of Mrs. E. T. Raynor, No. 312 Harnett street, on Tuesday night. Mr. Haynes accepted the token of appreciation of his services in a short talk in which he spoke of the great pleasure that he had had in carrying the work of his denomination in this city. He left Wednesday night for Atlanta, Ga., where he joined Mrs. Haynes and little daughter before going to Florida.

STORE CLOSED BY SHERIFF

Execution Against Mr. Martin Schulken for Small Indebtedness.

Execution papers were issued yesterday by Chesley C. Bellamy, Esq., attorney for C. D. Weeks, Esq., trustee for R. A. Wright & Co., against the store of Mr. Martin Schulken at Fourth and Nixon streets for an alleged indebtedness of $95.73. The papers were placed in the hands of Sheriff Cowan and he closed the store yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Schulken claimed his homestead and this will be laid off tomorrow morning.

A Handsome Suit for General Wear

Made of diagonal or epenge cheviot, wide wale serge or storm serges. Plain tailored jacket with half belt effect in the front. The attractive furette collar may be worn open or buttoned at the neck. Back has fancy cut-in effect at the waist line. Cuffs harmonize with the general design of jacket. Skirt has cluster plaits, with yoke effect. Ample walking room is provided.

1003

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A. Brown

The Store That Sells WOOLTEX

CONCORD CHAPTER, NO. 1, R. A. M.

Regular Convocation Monday, November 16, 1914, at 8 P. M. Work in M. E. Master's Degree. Refreshments to follow degree work.

Companions are requested to be present. Visiting companions welcome.

By order of High Priest.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE!

By mutual consent, the firm of R. H. Pickett & Co. is this day dissolved, each member continuing the Brokerage Business on his own account.

R. H. PICKETT,
T. S. JAMES.

Nov. 14, 1914.

To My Friends and the Public Generally

I wish to advise that I have this day withdrawn from the firm of R. H. Pickett & Co., and shall in future conduct a Merchandise Brokerage Business under my own name, with office with James & James, Inc.; 'Phone No. 163.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank my friends for their past favors, and trust to have a continuance of the same, which will have my most careful attention at all times.

THEODORE S. JAMES.

Nov. 14, 1914.

—LELA BELMONT—
CUT THIS OUT, IT WILL NOT APPEAR DAILY.
Scientific Palmist and Advisor.

If you are in doubt about anything, and do not know how to proceed, don't fail to consult LELA BELMONT. She gives the Most Accurate Advice on All Affairs of Life, and Clears Up Mysteries of Every Description.
225 MARKET ST., COR. THIRD.
Hours: 9 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Closed Sundays.

MAIL US YOUR ORDERS FOR AMMUNITION
WINCHESTER U. M. C.
RIFLES
REMINGTON WINCHESTER
SHOT GUNS
WINCHESTER .. ..REPEATING
WINCHESTER .. ..AUTOMATIC
REMINGTON .. ..AUTOMATIC
ALSO
FOX, LEFEVER, ITHACA, KNICKERBOCKER and IVER JOHNSON
WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE AND CAN FILL YOUR ORDERS PROMPTLY.
J. W. MURCHISON & CO
WHOLESALE

OVERLAND MODEL 81
THE NEW MODEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC STARTER, DEMOUNTABLE RIMS AND MODERN EQUIPMENT.
Price $850.00 F. O. B. Detroit
Lassiter-McDuffie Co., Inc
Garage: 114 North 2nd Street

Queen Quality
$3.50 TO $5.00
A Few Specials at $6.00

FASHION AND FIT
The New Autumn and Winter styles far surpass in beauty of design any previously shown. All the leading fashion tendencies, such as the fabric tops, the effective long, narrow toe, embodied in these models.
There is at least one of our many custom design in "Queen Quality" suited to your individual taste. May we not have the pleasure of fitting you today?
Peterson & Rulfs
Opposite Murchison National Bank

ACADEMY OF MUSIC---Matinee and Night
NOVEMBER 18th
Special Matinee Prices, 25c to $1.00. Children, any part of the house, 25c.
NIGHT PRICES . . . . . 25c to $1.50
UNEQUALED IN MERIT, STRENGTH, VERSATILITY & ELEGANCE
GEO. GEO.
PRIMROSE & WILSON'S
("WALTZ ME AGAIN")
MINSTRELS
(FORMERLY BARLOW, WILSON, PRIMROSE & WEST)
MANAGEMENT EARL BURGESS.
AS EVER THE LARGEST, MOST PROGRESSIVE & BEST
SEATS WILL GO ON SALE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, at WOODALL & SHEPPARD'S DRUG STORE, CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

Cold Cream Weather Has Arrived
Keep your Hands and Face Soft, Pliable and Beautiful, with PEREDIXO CREAM (the Original Peroxide Cold Cream). It is undoubtedly the best Cold Cream Made; will not grow hair.
Plant your Bulbs, before it is too late; best results are obtained by planting early.
Our Delivery System is Safe and Prompt. 'Phone your wants to
1880 Hardin's Pharmacy 1914
No. 126 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

WAKE FOREST HELD CAROLINA SCORE LOW

Baptists' Line Was Almost Impregnable.

North Carolina Made First Down Only Three Times Without Aid of Penalties—Wake Forest Penalized Twice.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 14.—In two 15-minute and two 10-minute quarters, Carolina was the winner this afternoon in the football game with Wake Forest, the score being 12 to 7.

Wake Forest had the better of the contest through the first quarter and Carolina's team, minus Capt. Taylor and Center Tandy, had an up-hill job overcoming the strenuous play of the plucky Baptists. Frequent penalties and numerous kicks characterized and marred the game, Wake Forest being most frequently the offenders and losing most through penalties imposed. Rain began falling within ten minutes after play began, drenching players and spectators and turning the gridiron into a bog.

Wake Forest made most of their gains by the use of the forward pass, accomplishing two in the first quarter. For Carolina, Parker at fullback was the most consistent player. This youngster splashed and slid over slippery grounds for long and big gains. He practically carried the ball from mid field in the third quarter to Wake Forest's goal line. His playing was one of the redeeming features of Carolina's work.

Harriman Johnson, quarterback and coach for Virginia, watched the game from the side line, but he didn't see much, however, as Carolina failed to let loose a single new play, not even when defeat seemed their portion. Carolina, in this connection, might be given credit for playing an aggressive uphill game under most trying restraint in this respect. The officers of the gridiron were: Referee, John Barry; umpire, "Private" Floyd; head linesman, Dr. W. P. Jacock, and timekeeper W. H. Pace.

Carolina		Wake Forest
Winston	le	Powell
Ramsey	lt	Blackman
Cowell	lg	Olive
Jones,J.	c	Abernathy
Foust	rg	Stallings
Jones,F.	rt	Moore
Williamson	re	Holding
Rudgers	qb	Billings
Burnett	lh	Lee
Fuller	rh	Trust
Parker	fb	Riddick

Summary.

Touchdowns—Carolina: Parker, Fuller; Wake Forest: Trust; goals from touchdown, Billings.

Substitutions: Carolina: Allen for Bridgers. Wake Forest: Watkins for Holding; Beam for Trust; Witherington for Lee.

Officials: Bray, of A. & M.; referee, Floyd, of A. & M.; umpire, Jacock, of North Carolina.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

Southern.

At Birmingham: Auburn 6; Vanderbilt 0.

At Richmond: V. M. I. 23; Clemson 27.

At Columbia, Mo.: Missouri 26; Washington 3.

At Roanoke: V. P. I. 3; N. C. A. & M. 0.

At Raleigh: North Carolina 12; Wake Forest 7.

At Atlanta: Georgia Tech. 7; Georgia 0.

At New Orleans: Haskell Indians 31; Louisiana 0.

At Chattanooga: Tennessee 14; Sewanee 7.

At Jacksonville: Mercer 44; Stetson 0

At Columbia: Davidson 13; University of S. C. 7

At Swarthmore 0; Virgina 47.

At Greenville, S. C.: Furman 6; Newberry 13.

At Wheeling, W. Va.: Washington & Jefferson 59; W. Va. Wesleyan 6.

At Williamsburg, Va.: Hampden-Sidney 41; William & Mary 0.

At Charleston, W. Va.: Washington & Lee 8; West Va. 6.

At Asheville: Asheville School 12; Carson-Newman 7.

Eastern.

At Princeton 14; Yale 19.

At Cambridge: Harvard 0; Brown 0.

At West Point: Army 28; Maine 0.

At Annapolis: Navy 31; Colby 31.

At Philadelphia: Pennsylvania 0; Dartmouth 41.

At Lewisburg, Pa.: Bucknell 25; Gettysburg 0.

At Worcester, Mass.: Holy Cross 10; Boston College 0.

At Pittsburg 14; Carnegie Tech. 0.

At Amherst, Mass.: Williams 14; Amherst 6.

At Medford, Mass.: Tufts 60; Bowdoin 7.

At Andover, N. H.: Philips-Dover 7; Philips Exeter 78.

At Middleton, Conn.: Wesleyan 3; Trinity 0.

At Manchester, N. H.: New Hampshire 0; Rhode Island 0.

At LaFayette 42; Albright 6.

At Syracuse 0; Colgate 0.

At South Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh 10; Villa Nova 0.

At New Haven: Yale Freshmen 35; Harvard Freshmen 6.

At Schenectady: Union 6; Hamilton 7.

At Baltimore: Haverford 10; Johns Hopkins 0.

At Rochester 6; Hobart 3.

At New York: Vermont 7; Fordham 7.

At Hoboken, N. J.: Stevens 0; New York University 31.

At Collegeville, Pa.: Ursinus 6; Franklin & Marshall 6.

At Newark, Del.: Delaware College 17; Western Maryland 12.

Western.

At Cincinnati: Oberlin 3; University of Cincinnati 0.

At Lexington, Ky.: University of Ky. 42; Louisville University 0.

At Ann Arbor: Michigan 13; Cornell 28.

At Urbana: Illinois 21; Chicago 7.

At Minneapolis: Minnesota 14; Wisconsin 3.

At Evanston: Purdue 24; Northwestern 6.

At Lincoln: Nebraska 35; Kansas 0.

At Chicago: Notre Dame 48; Carlisle Indians 6.

TENN. DOWNS SEWANEE IN FIERCE STRUGGLE

Sewanee Fought Desperately To Bring Victory.

Forward Passes and End Runs Enabled Her to Threaten Tennessee's Goal in the Final Period of Play.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Tennessee triumphed over Sewanee in football here today, 14 to 17, in one of the fiercest struggles ever staged on a local gridiron. Sewanee fought desperately after she had allowed Tennessee to take the lead, forward passes and end runs enabling her to threaten Tennessee's goal in the final period. However, the force to score was lacking.

All the scoring was done in the first half. Tennessee received the ball on a fumble in the first period and tore through Sewanee's line for a touchdown after nine minutes of play.

Sewanee came back strong and rushed the ball to Tennessee's three-yard lines before the quarter ended. Parker carried it over on the first play of the second period.

Tennessee again took the lead on line plunging, varied by an occasional end run, May carrying the ovaf over for the second touchdown. All three goals from the touchdowns were kicked.

Play was fairly even in the third period, while in the final quarter Sewanee had the advantage, but could not even up the score.

The lineup and summary:

Carroll	LE	R. Parker
Bayer	LT	McCormick
Kerr	LG	Harrison
McLean	C	Scott
Taylor	RG	Perry
Kelley	RT	Dobbins
G. Vowell	RE	McIsaac
May	QB	Tolley
Thomason	LH	Palmer
Cameron	RH	Tally
Lindsay	FB	Clark

Summary.

Substitutions: Sewanee, L. Parker for McCormick; Byerly for Perry; Rouhlac for Tally; Edmonds for Rouhlac; Fort for Palmer; Boyd for Clark.

Tennessee substitutions: Grainey for Cameron; Camoron for Thomason; M. Vowell for Taylor; Taylor for M. Vowell; M. Vowell for Bayers; Sorrells for McLean; McLean for Sorrells.

Touchdowns: May 2, Palmer. Goals for touchdown: Carroll 2, Tally. Referee, Henry, Kenyon. Umpire, Cogdell, Auburn. Head linesman, Tapp, Chicago Y. M. C. A. college. Time of periods, 15 minutes each.

V. P. I. Downs N. C. Aggies

VIRGINIANS PLAYED A DEFENSIVE GAME THROUGHOUT, SUPERIOR GENERALSHIP WINNING.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 14.—Playing a defensive game throughout, V. P. I., through good kicking and better generalship, won over the superior North Carolina A. & M. team here this afternoon 3 to 0, a field goal from 30 yards by Quarterback Harvey in the third quarter being the only score.

The field was soggy from a three-hour rain and the going was treacherous, the Aggies losing at least one touchdown when Fullback Tenny slipped on V. P. I.'s three-yard line, and then failed to kick when in danger and did not carry the ball 20 yards during the first half.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE DOWNED SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

Carolina's Touchdown and Goal From Forward Pass in Second.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 14.—Davidson college won from the University of South Carolina 13 to 7 in their annual football game here today.

The field was water-soaked and rain fell throughout a considerable part of the game, but the contest was spectacular and interesting. Carolina's touchdown and goal resulted from a forward pass in the second quarter. Davidson, aided by penalties and a blocked punt, scored two touchdowns in the third period.

CITADEL-FLORIDA GAME PLAYED IN HEAVY RAIN

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 14.—On a field inches deep in mud and water Florida defeated the Citadel, 7 to 0, this afternoon. A hard driving rain fell during the first half. Florida scored in the first few minutes of play when Ramsdell ran the initial kickoff back 40 yards. Sparkman carried the ball over after a succession of line bucks by Fuller, Ramsdell and Sparkman. Citadel played a strong uphill game, but appeared weak on the offensive. Nothing but straight football could be used.

ILLINOIS MAKES CERTAIN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeated Chicago 21 to 7 While Wisconsin Was Losing.

Urbana, Ill., Nov. 14.—Illinois made certain of the conference football championship today by defeating Chicago 21 to 7, while Wisconsin was losing to Minnesota.

Chicago scored early, and maintaining a lead until the third period, when the score was evened. In the fourth with the count 7 to 7, Illinois by attack wore away the stubborn Maroon defense.

Free Electric Sparkler with each loaf of Farris' Bread. Ask your grocer for Farris' Bread. Advertisement.

YALE'S GREAT PUNTER

HARRY LE GORE

YALE DOWNS PRINCETON IN SEASON'S RECORD THRILLER

Eli's Line Riddled In the Final Quarter.

SENSATIONAL FINISH

Twice During Final 15 Minutes of Play the Orange and Black Swept Across the Blue Goal Line, and Almost Again.

Princeton, Nov. 14.—Yale defeated Princeton 19 to 14 today in a football game which for thrilling climaxes rivalled modern stage craft at its best. Beaten back and scored upon with apparent ease during the first three periods, the Tigers tore loose with a scorching attack in the final 15 minutes and fairly riddled the Elis' line. Twice the Orange and Black swept across the Blue goal line and when time was called, were fighting desperately for a third touchdown and a victory.

No similar situation has developed in many years in the annual game between these two universities. With its thrilling moments of spectacular play and gripping uncertainty the contest formed a most fitting dedication of Princeton's new Palmer memorial stadium. Forty thousand cheering spectators filled the great gay horse shoe. A warm sun and an almost entire absence of wind made playing conditions perfect.

During three-quarters of the game there was nothing to indicate the sensational climax with which Princeton was to make memorable the dedication of its new football arena. Forced to take the defensive from the very beginning, the Tigers showed little strength at any time. They seemed to be completely puzzled by the wide open attack in which the Blue backfield passed the ball from player to player in runs around the end and then suddenly switched to long forward passes.

However, the Orange and Black played like a new combination in the final quarter when Blue substitutes had been sent to the field. Yale's first string men were quickly put back into play, but once the Tigers got going, they were not to be stopped. Two touchdowns were scored and with less than five minutes of play, Princeton started for another touchdown. Captain Talbott frantically urged his players to make a last stand and they responded nobly. Princeton found its gains cut down from yards to feet and resorted to forward passes ,but they were broken up by the Blues' alert backfield and when the game ended the ball was in midfield.

The line-up and summary:

Yale		Princeton
Brann	le	Highly
Talbott	lt	McLean
Conroy	lg	Shenk
White	c	Gennart
Wadden	rg	E.Trenkmann
Betts	rt	Ballin
Stillman	re	Shea
A.Wilson	qb	Ames
Ainsworth	lh	Tibbott
Knowles	rh	Glick
LeGore	fb	Driggs

Score by periods: Yale 6; 7; 6; 0—19. Princeton, 0; 0; 0; 14—14.

Referee, Nathan Tufts, Brown; umpire, Carl Marshall, Harvard; lineman, J. N. Beechman, Cornell; field judge, Fred W. Burleigh, Exeter.

Summary—Yale scores: touchdowns, Ainsworth, Brann, Scovil; goal from touchdown, LeGore. Princeton scores: Touchdowns, Moore, Glick; goal from touchdowns, Law, 2.

Substitutions—Princeton: Brown for Shea; F. Trenkmann for Glick; Lamberton for Highly; Ray Hill for Lamberton; Dickerman for Tibbott; Boland for F. Trenkmann; Eberstadt for Ames; Moore for Driggs; Law for Boland; Glick for Eberstadt; Love for McLea; Hogg for E. Trenkmann; Haviland for Gennert; Swart for Shenk; Shenk for Swart; Brown for Ray Hill; Highlay for Lamberton; Lamberton for Highly.

Yale: Scovil for Knowles; Easton for Wilson; Guernsey for Legore; Gould for Braun; Loughbridge for Talbott; Carter for Stillman; Oakes for Conroy; J. Sheldon for Betts; Brann for Gould; Stillman for Carter; Wilson for Easton; Cornell for Ainsworth; C. Sheldon for Loughbridge; VonHolt for J. Sheldon; Ainsworth for Cornell; Talbott for C. Sheldon; Betts for VonHolt; LeGore for Guernsey.

VANDERBILT DOWNED BY AUBURN MACHINE

Held Commodores Scoreless Throughout.

Victory Further Strengthens Alabamians' Claim to Championship Honors in the S. I. A. A.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 14.—In a little less than eight minute of play Auburn had defeated Vanderbilt here this afternoon and had further strengthened her claim to the championship honors in the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. The game played in dreary, vapory weather ended with a score of 6 to 0 and Auburn's goal line remained uncrossed. A series of desperate lineplays mixed up with several fake kicks, fake forward pass-formations, enabled Auburn to score the only touchdown of the game. Vanderbilt seemed unable to cope with the plunging Auburn machine in the first few minutes of play but after her goal line had been crossed there was a complete transformation. During the last three quarters Vanderbilt played desperately and brilliantly, forcing Auburn constantly to the defensive.

The Auburn team was an odds on favorite in the contest but Vanderbilt put up a wonderful fight. Sikes and Curry and Cody played brilliantly. The Auburn machine, on the other hand, worked with its usual smoothness. There were the characteristic line and tackle plays by the Alabama men and the constant shift at fullback, Harris and Bridez relieving each other in that position.

Nearly every Auburn play was made by one or the other of the fullbacks with Hart at right half occasionally attempting an end run.

The line-up and summary:

Auburn.		Vanderbilt.
Kernley	LE	Schester
Steed (Culpepper).	LT	Coby
Kyler	LG	Lipscomb
Pitts	C	Brown
Louisville	RT	Warren
Thigpen (Sample)	RG	Phillips,Pulman
Robinson	RE	(Burke) Cohen
Hairston(Arnold).	QB	Curry
Prendergast	LHB	Sikes
Hart (Lindsay)	RHB	(Reams) Turner

Summary.

Touchdown: Harris, Louisville failed to kick goal. Bradley Walker, University of Virginia, refree; J. E. Halligan, Amherst, Umpire; J. S. Counselman, V. P. I., head linesman.

Score by quarters:

Auburn	6	0	0	0	—6
Vandervilt	0	0	0	0	—0

Free Electric Sparkler with each loaf of Farris' Bread. Ask your grocer for Farris' Bread. Advertisement.

CHIPPLED CARLISLES LOST.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—The crippled Carlisle Indians were no match for Notre Dame today, losing to the Hoosier eleven 6 to 48. Welch, the Chippewa fullback, was badly injured and was taken unconscious to a hospital.

WASHINGTON AND LEE WON S. A. I. CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

Lexington, Va., Nov. 14.—Washington and Lee won a South Atlantic inter-collegiate cross country run today from the University of Virginia, 17 to forty.

U. OF PA. DOWNED HARVARD.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 14.—The University of Pennsylvania Association football team defeated Harvard two goals to none today.

SOCCOR: YALE 1; PRINCETON 1.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 14.—Princeton and Yale tied 1 and 1 at Soccor today.

NAVY DEFEATED COLBY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 14.—Navy defeated Colby 31 to 21 today. The visitors were veritable whirlwinds in the first two periods, piling up 21 points to the Sailors' 10, but open playing varied by substantial line plunges and an 80-yard sprint for a score netted their tallies.

V. M. I .DOWNED BY CLEMSON BY VERY CLOSE SCORE.

Cadets Were Outweighed But Showed More Ability at Open Game.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 14.—Virginia Military Institute lost to Clemson here today after nearly overcoming a 21-point lead secured in the first period. The score was 27 to 23.

The cadets were out-weighed but showed more ability at the open game. Clemson scored three touch downs in the first quarter, but failed to cross the line thereafter. The cadets rallied, but subsequently secured three touchdowns and a field goal. Two field goals in the last half saved the day for Clemson.

Webb and James starred for Clemson and Bain, Oakes and Beasley for the Cadets.

ARMY 28; MAINE 0.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Army won from Maine today 28 to 0. The game was featured by the fine work of Oliphant, who scored three of the cadets' touchdowns and kicked four goals.

GA. TECHS. 7; GEORGIA 0.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14.—The Georgia School of Technology defeated the University of Georgia in football here today 7 to 0. It was the first victory of the Technical institution over the State University since 1909.

CORNELL CLEARLY OUTCLASSED THE MICHIGAN WOLVERINES.

Closes Most Disastrous Year in History of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 14.—Cornell clearly outclassed Michigan today and won 28 to 13. The defeat closed the Wolverine's most disastrous season since Fielding H. Yost became coach. In the 15 years Yost has been at Michigan he never before has lost three games in the season. Barrett, Cornell's quarterback, was the brightest star in today's game. Time and again he eluded Michigan tacklers for long runs and once made a thrilling dash from his own 40-yard line through the whole Wolverine eleven for a touchdown. Maulbetsch was the only successful ground winner for Michigan.

DARTMOUTH 41; PHILA. 0.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—Dartmouth defeated Pennsylvania today 41 to 0, the highest score ever registered against the Red and Blue team on Franklin field. Pennsylvania was outplayed in every department and the Green's goal never was in danger.

HARVARD'S SECOND AND THIRD STRING TEAM HELD SCORELESS

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 14.—Harvard's second and third strings of players with one or two regulars were held to a scoreless tie by Brown today. The Crimson showed superiority both on defensive and offensive and six times were inside Brown's 20-yard line, only to be thrown back by the over-eagerness of inexperienced forwards, fumbles by the backs and poor field goal kicking.

WILSON POSTMASTER IS GIVING SATISFACTION

P. O .Department Has No Complaint to Make—Champ Clarke at Shelby.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—S. W. Smith, postmaster at Wilson, is giving entire satisfaction to the Postoffice Department officials here, according to reliable information received today. An inspector has been to Wilson, and reported that Mr. Smith's administration of the office has been the very best.

While here today to see his wife who underwent a slight operation at the Episcopal hospital, Mr. Smith stated that so far as he knew his services were entirely satisfactory to the government. He did not call on any of the government officials, however, and his visit here today was merely to see Mrs. Smith, who is improving rapidly.

The charges made against Mr. Smith that he was not giving enough time to the office have fallen short. The Postoffice Department takes no stock in the report. Should Smith find that the duties of postmaster interferes with his private business, he will either give up his government job or get some one to handle his private affairs. So far, however, neither has conflicted with the duties of the other.

Speaker Champ Clark will speak at Shelby, Representative Webb's home town, next Saturday night. While in Shelby the Speaker will be the guest of Mr. Webb.

P. R. A.

NOTICE

By mutual consent, we, the firm of Watson & Applewhite, has this day dissolved, and, until further notified we can be seen at our present address.

T. A. WATSON, JR.
GEO. B. APPLEWHITE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To My Friends and the General Public:

I wish to notify you that I have severed my connection with the firm of Watson & Applewhite, and in the future I can be found at 210 Princess street, until further notice, doing a general real estate and renting business. It is my purpose to give my personal attention to the handling of rents and managing estates. Thanking you for your business, either large or small,

GEO. B. APPLEWHITE.

oc25-sutt

WITH THE MAN IN THE STREET

And It Was—Put the average Afro-American up against something with which he is not famialr or does not understand, and note how quickly he will invent some expression that, however ungrammatical it may be, nevertheless describes what he sees just as completely as the language of the purist would.

A certain Wilmington angler, tiring of salt water fishing, obtained a supply of live bait a few days ago and hied him across the river to the creeks of Brunswick county for a try at the black bass—erroneously called trout in this section—so plentiful over there.

He found a likely spot, seated himself on the creek bank, put a large, lively minow on his hook, and dropped the line overboard.

About this time a kinky-headed son of darkness came ambling by, and paused to observe the fisherman. The minow on the hook was a particularly lively one, and while it was not strong enough to pull the fisherman's big cork float under the water, it swam 'round and 'round in circles and parabolas, giving the cork a wonderfully animated appearance.

Rastus, who evidently was not familiar with live bait fishing, watched the float for a time, then took his eyes off its jerky movements, focused his gaze on a smoke cloud on the horizon, let it rest there for a few seconds and brought it back to the moving object on the water.

"Dat sho am de travlin'est cork ever I did see," he observed softly to himself, as he resumed his leisurly journey down the creek.

Certainly Not—And while we're spinning yarns about fishermen and darkies, we may as well add another one that a prominent local business man, who goes fishing every now and then, tells on himself.

It seems that he started fishing one morning not so long ago. He secured the services of an elderly negro to paddle his boat across the river and up through the creeks on the other side. The start was made early in the morning, the morning was chill and the journey to the fishing grounds was fairly long. On the way, feeling just a little cold, the angler had recourse to his flask of liquid "bait". He took quite a comfortable bracer, and smacked his lips with satisfaction as he felt the warmth spreading through his body.

George, the darkey, was not cold, for his exercises with the paddle had kept his blood circulating, but nevertheless he eyed the flask most enviously. Noticing his longing look, the fisherman asked him if he would like a drink.

"Yas Suh," was George's reply.

The fisherman found a small tin can in the boat, poured out several fingers and passed the potation back to the paddler, who tossed it off in hearty fashion.

"Much obliged suh," said he, by way of thanks.

"Don't mention it, George," replied the angler.

"No suh, dat I won't," was the darkey's confidential assurance.

An Absent Minded Officer—The most absent minded man in town is a member of the Wilmington police department, according to one of his fellows, who was laughing on the corner the other night fit to kill himself. The victime of the joke, who, by the way, used to be one of the most popular men in the Pullman service out of Wilmington, grinned his acquiescence in the tale which his fellow officer was unfolding with much gusto.

It appears that this absent minded officer, who is nothing if not at all times absorbed in his duties, arose one bright sunny afternoon, after his night's work and helped the family to move to a new house which he had just rented. His household goods and chattels having been safely on their way to the new home, the good wife exhorted him to proceed at once to the market and provide something for the evening meal, as she had no time for this detail in the more absorbing work of packing everything on the vans which were moving fast to meet the setting sun. The aforesaid member of the "finest" proceeded leisurely to the market, made his purchases and, with all due regard to the high cost of living, proceeded to carry them home in his arms. He strolled leisurely on up the meanderings of the various streets to the house, where he had formerly lived, calmly walked into the house, deposited his bundles in the kitchin and sat himself down for a quiet little reflection on things in general, before being called for supper and proceeding to the police station to report for his night's duty.

One may imagine his discomfiture a few minutes later when a strange voice inquired to whom he was indebted for the honor of a visit, and the aforesaid "copper" jumped like he had been pierced by a French bayonet, and tumbled to the fact that he had moved a few hours before and had carried his groceries to the wrong house!

But he was excusable; for he told it on himself that since he had been in Wilmington—and that has not been over ten years—he has moved 33 times.

Shamed by Nature—The Man in the Street strolled through the different rooms on the sixth floor of the Murchison building late one afternoon during the past week, taking in the Corn Show. He paused in front of the art exhibit to admire some of the pictures, several of which were worthy of real admiration. And then his glance strayed to a nearby window and off across the river to the western horizon. The sun was just sinking down below the skyline off there in the Brunswick county distance, and the wonderful blending of colors on the cloud banks, mirrored in the placid waters of the Cape Fear below, and softened by a smoky haze that is characteristic of Indian summer weather, shamed the man-made pictures on the walls into insignificance. The beauty of that sunset, for the few minutes it lasted, was indescribable, and words are helpless, hopeless things, wholly lacking the power to picture its grandeur to the mind.

A gentile-voiced, sweet-faced little woman glanced out the window and stood in rapt admiration until the colors faded out.

"If we saw such a sunset reproduced on canvas," she remarked to several companions, "we would refuse to believe that it was true to nature."

A Love for Animals—"Have you ever noticed," a friends of ours wanted to know a few days ago, "that a real manly sort of man invariably is fond of dogs, horses and other animals?"

Being somewhat of a lover of dogs and horseflesh ourselves, we modestly but readily admitted that we had noticed.

And we believe that our observant friend is right. Not that we would argue that all men who are fond of dumb animals are real men, for some of the most depraved parodies on mankind that it has ever been our misfortune to know were fond of and kind to dogs and horses. But show us a man that the cringing, craven, wistful, maltreated, homeless little cur comes up to on the street confidently, knowing that he will not receive the customary kick and curse, and we'll show you a man who has at least the fundamental principles of true manhood in his soul.

It Was Ever Thus—Pity 'tis, 'tis true that not long since while pointing out how one of our friends invariably mispronounces certain simple English words that we should have permitted ourselves to have violated one of the well known and firmly established rules of English grammar which always makes a noun in the singular take a singular verb and a noun in the plural take a plural verb and so forth and so on. We hesitate to discuss the subject at length for fear that we shall violate several other rules of English grammar and thus make ourselves the target for more kindly criticism.

Little Girl Has Arm Broken.

Margaret, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willoughby, No. 204 1-2 South Front street, is rapidly recovering from injuries which she sustained Thursday afternoon when she fell down stairs and broke her right arm. She was taken to Harper's Sanitarium and received the necessary surgical aid from Dr. Frank H. Russell. Mr. Willoughby, who is a well known painter, was not in the city when the accident happened.

A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush

Put Them in Your Hand with

A FOX GUN

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25 Kegs Mullet Roe.
200 Kegs Large Mullets.
200 Kegs Medium Mullets
300 Bags New Jap Rice.
200 Bags New Head Rice
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Complete Line of Groceries. Sample prices furnished. Send orders to

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The Praise Continues

Everywhere We Hear Good Reports of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Wilmington is no exception. Every section of the U. S. resounds with praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. Thirty thousand persons are giving testimony in their home newspapers. The sincerity of these witnesses, the fact that they live so near, is the best proof of the merit of Doan's. Here's a Wilmington case:

J. F. Hansley, 406 Walnut St., Wilmington, N. C., says: "My back and kidneys troubled me a great deal and I think it was due to my being on my feet so much. I suffered from dull, dragging backaches and I couldn't stoop without having sharp twinges in my loins. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage and contained sediment. When I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box at Bellamy's Drug Store and in a few days the pains and aches left. I have not had to use a kidney medicine since, and I am glad to say that Doan's Kidney Pills brought me lasting benefit. You are welcome to continue publishing my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy — get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Hansley had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA BAPTISTS IN A PERIOD OF ANXIETY

Must Raise $1,000 a Day Until December 1, if State Board is to Close Year Out of Debt—Eighty-Fourth Annual State Convention in Raleigh, December 8—Some Features of Coming Meeting.

(By T. W. Chambliss.)

This is the closing month of the fiscal year of North Carolina Baptists and word has gone forth from the office of the corresponding secretary of the State Mission Board of the Baptist denomination that every November day must mean $1,000 contributed if the books of the board shall close without a debt. North Carolina Baptists, and there are over 250,000 of them, are hoping, working and praying that the year shall close with a great shout of victory.

The 84th Annual Convention.

Plans have been perfected for the great annual convention in the Capital City—Raleigh. Judging by the expressed sentiment, at least a thousand representatives of Baptist churches and Baptist homes will gather in Raleigh for the eighty-fourth annual session of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

Back home the coming session is the topic of conversation. Men and money are needed—men to do the work and money to be expended in the work of State evangelization. In the churches of the country, the villages and the towns, the crying need of State missions is the constant theme. North Carolinians are determined to go forward—for more than a century—since the first State-wide organization perfected at the Falls of Tar River when the North Carolina Baptist General Meeting of Conferance was born—North Carolina Baptists have been progressive in both purpose and method.

Each year there has been the keen interest, the deep anxiety and then the annual gathering. Last year when the Convention assembled in the Baptist meeting house at Shelby the glorious news of a victorious year marked by increased results and larger contributions caused rejoicing. This year the same longing is felt for the same joy to be experienced when the convention shall assemble in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church in Raleigh.

The Convention's Origin.

The Baptist State Convention properly dates back to an organization effected in the town of Greenville when on March 26, 1830, the North Carolina Baptist Benevolent Society, being in session, passed a little resolution of few words, but of mighty import and significant of a tremendous future. This resolution followed the decision that the time had come when the Baptists of North Carolina should "lengthen their cords and strengthen their stakes" and without a dissenting voice the Society adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That this Society be transformed into a State Convention."

Verily a simple sentence but only the final tabulation of eternity will reveal their full import. The great seer, Martin Ross, who had dreamed of the Convention and who for nine years had urged its organization at sessions of Associations and of the Benevolent Society was not present in the flesh—he had been called home to his reward. There were fourteen Baptist men present at Greenville when the first session—the organization session was held. The names of those men should go down into history.

After the adoption of a constitution of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. A "Board of Directors" was chosen, and this corresponds to the present State Mission Board. The basis of representation was similar to the basis today with one marked exception, delegates were chosen from Missionary Societies rather than Churches. The second session of the Convention was held at "Rogers' Meeting House" in Wake County, April, 1831.

Marked Advance Made.

During these eighty-four years the Baptist denomination has made marked advance. Interesting statistics tell something of the story although the story of figures is but one feature of the work accomplished by the denomination during the passing years. In the state there are 64 district associations, with nearly 2,100 churches and a membership of about 250,000. Last year the reported gain in membership was 6,871 and the same year the organization of 33 new churches was reported. There were 13,264 baptisms and the total contributions for missionary activity and the orphanage work amounted to $189,756.71.

The denomination has made large progress in the organization and betterment of the Sunday school work and particularly within the more recent years. This work is directly under the oversight of Secretary E. L. Middleton. The total number of schools is close to 2,000 with nearly 200,000 pupils. Some of the churches have organized branch schools and there are also some churches still without school organizations but the interest is broadening and a number of new schools are reported this year. The efficiency of this departemnt is one of the most promising evidencies of larger usefullness. Hundreds of the teachers have taken thorough courses and hold diplomas. One fact of particular interest is the statement that nearly 700 churches have Sunday schools with an enrollment which exceeds the church membership.

In educational work the year has been peculiarly encourageing. The State Convention controls three colleges and sixteen secondary schools that are the property of the denomination. These institutions report large attendance, much larger than the most optimistic [illegible]ed. The educational property is worth $1,500,000, including endauments, and 4000 students are enrolled. In additionan five other educational institutions in the state are owned by Baptists while they are under private control are considered Baptist property. In these institutions another thousand pupils are enrolled.

Still another important feature of the denominational life to come under the consideration of the convention is that of the Women's Missionary organizations, with 1,200 local societies and bands located in 53 associations and contributing $40,000 a year to missionary activity. Miss Fannie Heck, of Raleigh, is the president of the Woman's Missionary Union of the State and the leading genius in its activity. Miss Heck is deeply loved and the fact that because of a serious illness she will be unable to be present when the convention meets in her home city is cause for a saddened spirit among the Baptist host.

Needham Broughton's Seat Vacant

When the convention is called to order Tuesday night December 8, by Rev. C. H. Durham D. D. of Winston Salem, the president, a spirit of sadness will be present. Since 1882, the senior secretary of the State Convention has been N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh—a man great in mind and soul—thirty two sessions of consectutive service, always re-elected by acclamation. But this year his chair will be vacant since the last session of the convention the summons has come to him and he has gone home. In the election of officers, following the annual sermon, after the re-election of Dr. Durham, apparently a foregone conclusion, the first business will be the election of a successor to Mr. Broughton.

The other officers of the convention are, Dr. Charles E. Brewer, associate secretary, who has served five years; Vice presidents, E. Y. Webb, Shelby; C. F. Merserve, Raleigh, and John A. Oats, Fayetteville; Treasurer, Walters Durham, Raleigh, who has served fourteen years; Rev. Dr. Livingston Johnson, Corresponding Secretary, with a record of forteen years and W. C. Tyree, N. Biggs, W. N. Jones, D. L. Gore and H. C. Bridger, trustees. One of the trustees, Dr. Tyree, having moved from the state, an election of a successor will be necessary.

Raleigh was host to the convention in 1905 and at that session, Mr. W. N. Jones was elected president and served two years. Each succeeding president served the same term until the election of Dr. Durham who has served three years, having been chosen at the convention in Winston-Salem, in 1911.

Features of Convention

This session of the convention promises to be of marked interest because of the expectation that the Church building now in course of erection at Wake Forest will be dedicated during the session. This building is the object of state wide importance. Contributions have been made to the work from every section of the State, the convention at Goldsboro in 1812 having adopted the need of a suitable church building at the College as a convention object. It is understood that the convention go to Wake Forest by special train and hold one session—possibly the session devoted to the interest of Wake Forest College—in the College auditorium.

Another important feature of the coming session will be the consideration of the report of a special commission consisting of Dr. William Louis Poteat, Dr. R. T. Vann, G. E. Lineberry, C. M. Beach, R. L. Moore, Rev. C. E. Maddry, W. C. Barrett, Rev. J. J. Hurt, Rev. C. W. Scarborough and Rev. J. S. Snyder, appointed to suggest plans by which the educational work of the denomination could be placed upon the budget of the denomination in the same manner as benevolent objects. Plans looking toward the establishment of a summer encampment on the Coast will be presented by a special committee. Another commission whose report will be of interest consists of Rev. C. E. Maddry, Clarence Poe, John A. Oates, M. L. Kesler and E. McK. Goodwin and they are to consider social conditions in the state and suggest methods for the best fulfilment of the obligations of the denomination in that regard.

With the beginning of the Convention Tuesday night, the key thought comes in the annual sermon. This year Rev. Dr. E. T. Carter of Spencer is the selected preacher with Rev. G. T. Lumpkin of Oxford as alternate. The set addresses are as follows: State Missions, Rev. Braxton Craig, Home Missions, Rev. C. B. Waller, Asheville; Foreign Missions, Rev. T. W. O'Kelley, Raleigh; Ministerial Education, Mr. A. Johnson, Thomasville; Biblical Recorder, Rev. W. R. Bradshaw, Hickory; Woman's Work, Rev. W. M. Vines, Charlotte; Temperance, Rev. T. J. Taylor, Warrenton; Baptist Young People's Union, Rev. G. A. Martin, Thomasville; Sunday Schools, Mr. John A. Oates, Fayetteville, and Obituaries, Rev W. A. Smith, Charlotte.

Leading denominational workers from Richmond, Nashville and Atlanta, representing the work of the Foreign Mission, the Sunday School, and the Home Mission Boards are to be present and address the convention.

The annual conference of the Baptist pastors of the State will be held Monday night, December 7, and continue Tuesday, closing with the afternoon session.

AN OLD RECIPE TO DARKEN HAIR

Common Garden Sage and Sulphur Makes Streaked, Faded or Gray Hair Dark and Glossy at Once

Almost eveyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and luster to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome.

Nowdays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger.

OPTIMISTIC PICTURE OF ALASKA'S FUTURE

Painted by Governor Strong in Annual Report.

Urges That the Government Exercise Closer Supervision for Conservation of The Territory's Wealth of Fisheries, Etc.

Washington, Nov. 13.—With an optimistic picture of Alaska's future, Governor J. F. A. Strong, in his annual report submitted today to Secretary Lane, urged that the government exercise closer supervision for the conservation of the territory's wealth of fisheries, pointed out the need for the construction of a system of wagon roads and trails to supplement government railroads and declared means must be taken to stamp out disease among the native population.

"With the promise that the future holds," said Gov Strong, "and the exact knowledge of the extent and variety of the great mineral and other resources of Alaska, coupled with the new broad policy of development which the government has inaugurated, Alaska, it is confidently believed, will hereafter occupy an important place in the mining, industrial and economic history of the United States."

It is estimated that there are now 39,000 white people in the territory, an increase of 3,000 over last year's estimate. The total value of the 1913 mineral output was $19,407,336, and the total value of the products of the Alaskan firsheries was $15,729(068. Both showed some declines from the preceding year. The territory's commerce in the last fiscal year showed exports of more than $61,000,000—a decrease because of lesser gold production, while the United States sold merchandise worth $21,929,460 to the territory.

Alaska's mineral resources, Governor Strong said, awaited development to restore some of the foreign supplies cut off by the European war. Lack of an adequate coal cupply, he said, had retarded industrial development. Congress recently passed a leasing bill to open the coal fields in the far northern territory.

"Alaska's copper production," said Governor Strong "is now important and promises to increase largely within the coming years. Given a supply of coke which cannot now be had at prices which make it available for industrial use, the copper industry would be greatly stimulated by the erection of smelters for the treatment of the ores."

The Governor said that the agricultural possibilities of the territory are beginning to be appreciated. There are probably 50,000,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes, he said, and millions of acres adapted for cattle raising and dairying. Outlining other sources of natural riches in minerals and forests, the Governor said the territory must "present an inviting field for the home seeker, for capital and for labor, for men of brain and brawn such as have caused the great West to bloom and blossom."

"The construction of railroads by the government," the Governor added, "will be a means of opening to development a vast extent of territory now practically inaccessible, but which is known to possess great possibilities from a mineral and agricultural point of view. I wish to emphasize here, however, that supplementary to railroads, and as producers of added tonnage for railroad transportation, there should be a largely increased appropriation by Congress for the construction and maintenance of new roads and trails."

Health conditions among the white people of Alaska, said Governor Strong, continue to be excellent. "Among the native population, however, diseases of various kinds are widespread, this being especially true in remote sections, in some parts of southwestern Alaska and the eastern shore of Bering Sea where such things as sanitation and hygiene are unknown," he added. "Tuberculosis is the principal disease, and there is no doubt that if not eradicated, in the near future, it will exterminate the natives will within the present century."

WINTER CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA NOT DREADFUL

Snow and Frozen Ground an Advantage to Invaders.

German Military Writers Controvert Prevailing Idea That Cold Weather Favors Operations of the Russian Armies.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The prospect of a winter campaign in Russia presents no terrors to the German military writers, now dealing with the problem of a long continuance of the war. Far from anticipating a repetition of Napoleon's disastrous experience in the Moscow campaign, they look upon the great Corsican's conquerors, General December and General January, as allies who will remove for them two of the greatest obstacles to operations against the Russians, namely, the transportation problem and that of overcoming the natural defenses of the country—its swamps and rivers.

The expert of the Deutsche Tageszeitung points out, too, that the Russians, in order to stem the German advance, have relied largely on entrenchments laid out on a tremendous scale. Once the ground is solidly frozen the construction of such works for defense will be greatly hampered.

"Every battle has demonstrated the value to the Russians of the trenches and other military field works," says the writer. "It has been difficult in all cases to take positions so protected, and the Russian successes have been mostly due to the laying out of fortified positions in the open field.

"With the ground frozen and no longer easily worked with pick and shovel, the laying out of earthworks will be made extremely difficult, and the Russians, whose forts from the times of Napoleon to Mukden, has lain in the defense of field fortifications, will thus lose the most important factor in defensive tactics.

"Troops operating on the offensive must deal with the 'fifth element,' as Napoleon called the Russian mud. In the winter the bad roads are covered with snow and may then be used by sleighs, and the great rivers and swamps which form the principal factors in the Russian defense lines will then be covered with ice, permitting easy crossing everywhere.

"The idea that winter was the best season in which an attack on Russia might be made is that of a genial soldier of history, Charles XII, of Sweden, who afterwards demonstrated the correctness of his conclusion. He waited with his advance into Russia in 1707 until cold weather had set in, and after the rivers and swamps of Poland had been frozen over, he crossed the Vistula on December 29 and advanced rapidly as far as Wilna, where he intended to overtake the retreating Russians. The enemy, however, retreated again, and this winter campaign brought no result, because King Charles could not get the Russians to stand.

"Napoleon counted on the aid of winter in his campaign of 1806. But the weather was against him. December of that year left the roads as soft as they had been in the autumn, and the French were obliged to quarter themselves upon the Poles and wait for cold weather. Frost finally came on February 1 and six days later the battle at Prussian Eylau was fought. Napoleon, as well as King Charles, availed himself of the opportunity offered by harder roads and frozen rivers.

"As Carl Bleibtrau in his work on the campaign of Napoleon in Russia in 1812 has shown, it was not the cold that demanded the greatest sacrifices in human lives. Napoleon lost 200,000 men on his advance into Russia and only 100,000 men on his retreat. It was also shown then that the Russians suffered as much from the cold as did the French and that both armies were hampered by the ice. Napoleon's retreat was due to a shortage of powder, only one-half of the quantity thought available being on hand. The supply service had failed altogether."

Major Morant, the military expert of the Tageblatt, points out that railroads have also revolutionised conditions since Napoleon's time. Railroad construction now advances almost as fast as an army and to an army provided with half a dozen lines of steel leading back to its base the problem of ammunition and food supply presents no difficulties, even in Russia.

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NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Just at the time when you want them. This sale represents the biggest and best assortments of new fabrics.

New Weaves in Silk or Wool—All New Shades and Rich Black.

Fabrics suitable for Suits or Dresses, either Wool, Silk or Silk and Wool mixtures. Beautiful tones and colors. Many entirely new this season are shown in wonderful clever weaves, Wool, Charmeuse, Poplin, Fram, Chiffon Broadcloth, Wool Crepe, India Twill, Tailor Serge, Wool Poplin and many Novelty Weaves are to be had in the most desirable colors. Prune, Negro Brown, Mulberry, Midnight Blue, Russian Myrtle and Hague Blue, as well as the more staple shades and colors and Black.

A beautiful assortment of Silks await you, Charmeuse, Satin, Crepes of all kinds, Poplin, Messaline, Taffeta and a goodly showing of the popular Roman Stripes, in many weaves, 50c to $3.50 yard.

Exquisite trimmings that are most popular are here. Roman Stripe silk,

in rich color combinations, are very popular. Fur Bands in Black or Brown, Iridescent Bands, Flounces and All Overs for evening wear, Pearl Rope Bands and Galloons are to be had in great variety.

Trimming for Evening Wear. Exquisite designs of Net Bands, Flounces, or All Overs, White, Black and in many colors. Pearl trimming in Ropees and Bands. Crystal trimming in Bands of all widths.

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OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF UNDERMUSLINS.

Ladies' Petticoats, in Nainsook and Muslin, Lace and Embroidery trimmed. Values to $1.25. Special 98c

Ladies' Gowns, in good grade Muslin and Nainsook and Crepon, beautifully trimmed in Lace, Embroidery and dainty Ribbons. Values to $1.75. Special at $1.25

Gowns in beautiful Lace and Ribbon trimmings, made of Muslin, yoke "V" or round. Values to $1.95. Special $1.50

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Coats and Wraps in Smart New Styles

Some of the cleverest and **most** attractive styles we have shown this season—wraps that will particularly appeal to fastidious dressers:

Practical Coats

Made of rough mixtures and Pebble Cheviots, in Blues, Grays and Brown. Serviceable models in belted and yoke-back effect. Priced at **$15.00 to $45.00**

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We present a comprehensive showing of the newest Autumn fashions in Suits, Dresses, Coats, Wraps, etc. These are exclusive in style, having been made for Polvogt's by leading manufacturers.

Here are styles that you will not see elsewhere. Considering the workmanship, quality of materials and general character of these garments, their prices are surprisingly modest.

Ladies' and Misses' Suits, priced at **$15.00 to $45.00**

Exquisite Dresses For Evening Wear

Dainty Dancing Frocks for the Present Season.

Exquisite creations in many beautiful designs developed in Messaline, Crepe de Chine or Chiffon.

They represent the choice of the most favored designs and are charmingly trimmed and carefully finisheed. Priced at . . . . . **$12.00 to $25.00**

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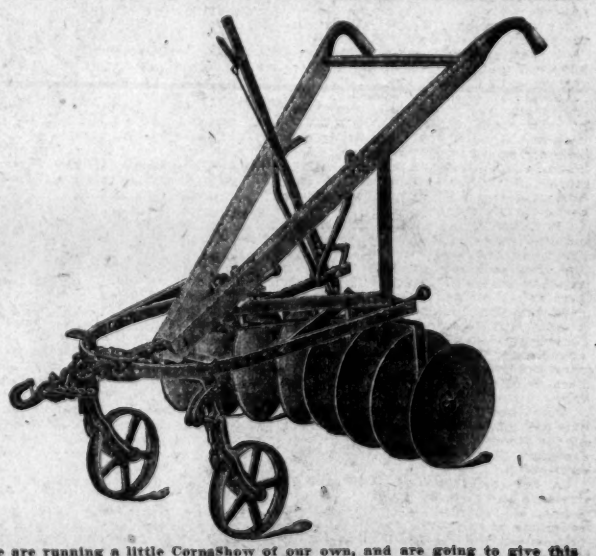

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Our office will remain at the foot of Princess street, where we have been for the past Fifteen Years. 'Phone No. 154.

Roger Moore's Sons & Co.

BETTER HOUSEKEEPING OBJECT OF LEAGUE OF 750,000 WOMEN

Clearing Houses Planned by Housewives' Organization as a Means of Furthering Campaign for Better Food and Simpler Management of the Home.

(Edward Marshall, in New York Times.)

"National Housekeeping" was the text of the first comprehensive announcement of the plans and aims of the Housewives' League which ever appeared in print. It was embodied in one of The Times interviews in which Mrs. Julian Heath presented to the public the beginnings of the vast plan which then was forming in her mind. That was three years ago.

In the fertile brain of this remarkable organizer new plans have grown, far beyond her own earlier imaginings, until, within three years, those words "national housekeeping" have taken on a new significance, a big almost startling meaning which seems likely to be fully realized.

Within a few weeks this extraordinary organization, now numbering more than 750,000 and probably almost a million members, will open commodious national headquarters in this city, especially representing the added impulses which seem likely to tend toward the solution of more than one economic problem of the times and likely to have important influence upon some of our fundamental social puzzles.

Further when next summer comes, the Housewives' League's own pier, at Atlantic City, another new enterprise, like the headquarters announced in this article for the first time, will become, it is believed, a rallying place for women from all parts of the nation.

It is far from improbable that before the summer ends the membership of the league will have passed beyond the million mark, and that its influence will have done bigger things even than it did a year or two ago, when it forced down the price of butter and eggs.

At any rate, it surely will have established a standard which there is every reason to believe will be more definitely effective than that which the government intended to establish when, in the pure foods act, it provided for the imprint "Guaranteed under" the provisions of the Federal law, a plan which since then has been discontinued.

"Three years ago," said Mrs. J. Heath, who remains President of the organization, "the league was practically ylatrodueed to the world in the columns of The Times. It began as a group of seven women. It has become the greatest women's organization ever dreamed of. It has developed into a vast economic movement, amounting almost to a crusade.

"It seems to be becoming a link between the past, of individual and generally self-sufficient homes, and the future, when homemaking and housekeeping will be done entirely by wholesale.

"I have been called its originator. I am not that. No woman is. It was a necessary and logical development of the time.

"Women had been ejected from their natural sphere of activity by economic progression. Food production had been taken out of the individual garden spot and pasture and kitchen, where it had been carried on in the past, and transferred gradually into the wholesale manufacturing plant—the packing house, the great bakery, the cannery.

Women Have Waked Up.

"Many other tasks which once had been 'housework' had similarly evolved. Weaving had gone from the household loom into the mill. Dressmaking had vanished from the family sewing room and had been intrusted to the shop modistes and ready-made-garment manufacturers.

"In other words, most of the work which women had been doing had been taken from them and they had accepted more or less gratefully their release from responsibility as to its excellence. What had been left in the home had been relegated principally to helpers called 'servants.'

"It had at last become apparent, however, that the nation was the loser through all this. Even supervision had relaxed. By no means all the sources of supply were unworthy, but many of them were, and the new housewife who had developed during the transition period was inefficient and unable to cope at all with the new conditions. Modern women were not good homemakers or managers; they were becoming mere parasites.

"It is difficult to find excuse for blaming women. They did not know. They had begun to yearn for culture, and they had been getting it with an appetite so eager that they gave the greater portion of their time to it, disregarding, in the excitement of the novelty, the loss which they and the nation were suffering because of their abandonment of old activities. That they went somewhat too far in the eagerness of their search is not surprising.

"Now, however, realization of all this has come. I regard the vast growth of the Housewives' League as a manifestation of this rather than as the cause of it.

"A few months ago as I was addressing the girls of the State Normal School at Providence, R. I., I became conscious of this. They were potential housewives and they were anxious for information in regard to the new housekeeping. They themselves are not likely ever to make pickles, but they are equally unlikely to take for granted pickles made elsewhere.

"It was plain enough that the grocers with whom those girls will deal will keep their hands out of the pickle barrel—or lose the custom of these girls. It was clear enough that these girls would know what they were purchasing when they went to the baker's. And they are characteristic of the times. Five years ago this would not have been true of many groups of girls

League Spreading Everywhere.

"It has been the growth of this new conception of the woman's duty as a housekeeper which has built the Housewives' League, and it is spreading with immense rapidity. We have an organization in every State of the Union, and every leader is a brilliant woman, of big and broad conceptions.

"The movement has spread across the boundary to Canada. It is taking root in Japan, where already it is plain that its growth will be rapid. The Japanese are progressive people. Their letters show that. In Europe it is doing less, but before the war began we had had many letters from the far side of the Atlantic. One, by the way, came from Germany, and reached us, although it was addressed to the 'Frau Manager of the Egg Fellowship of Housewives, New York.'

"The Texas Bulletin reached me today—its first issue. It phrases the object of the league very well. It says: 'The league is educational, defensive, and constructive. The housewife must eliminate waste, she must learn to buy economically, she must learn values.'

"In the East, through this organization, generally speaking, she has already done that. She has taught the commercial food handlers of America that women are their customers and must be reckoned with. She is gradually doing just that everywhere.

"In every State of the Union one will now find women—housewives in the broader sense—upon official food and market commissions, members and leaders in agricultural societies, in touch with and upon the membership lists of Grange committees. A woman is the First Vice President of the New York State Agricultural Society. It happens that I'm that woman, but that is not a personal matter—it is the recognition of the Housewives' League that is important. The society wanted a housewife among its officers. A few weeks ago I went to speak at the Minnesota State Fair, and found that Housewives' Day had been established as a permanent institution.

"All the State reports recognize the housewife's importance. Women are now upon the weights and measures commission of many States; they are included among the factory inspectors and food inspection officials almost everywhere. The league has become a natural clearing house for all information and much opinion concerning the home and the things which, under the changed conditions, are sent into the home from the outside.

"The wonderful thing to me has been the frankness with which women have admitted that they no longer are competent housewives and the energy with which they have set to work to remedy the fault. In three years they have achievd the closent and most sanitary touch with the manufacturers who have taken their places as providers for the family table.

"They now are upon the verge of achieving similarly close touch with the business men who have taken their places as weavers, dressmakers, gardeners, and all the other individual workers of the older times.

"In this co-operation will lie, I think, the most important development of the coming years. Already both sides are finding it a pleasant and an advantageous thing. The tradesmen and the manufacturers were forced to enter the combination. Many, if not most of them, entered it against their will. But now they know that they have gained by it.

"They will gain more by it. It will not principally reveal fraud, although it will do that. Its principal service will be the wiping out of misunderstandings. Through education it will reform many a producer whose sins have been due more to ignorance than to viciousness; through education, also, it will reform many a housewife who has allowed herself to be an 'easy mark' and thereby sinned.

"It now seems that we are ready to go a step further. It will be a very important step. It will make national housekeeping one of the most important subjects of the time, and this movement toward it must be recognized as one of the most notable movements of the time. Indeed it is destined, I believe, to be one of the most notable educational movements the world has ever known.

"We probably have passed the time when food consumers and food manufacturers will fight us as enemies before the Legislatures and elsewhere. Neither party really gains by that. Both sides have found that it is more efficient to co-operate than to combat.

"We housewives are learning, for example, that we don't have to fight the manufacturers of or dealers in impure food. That was destructive. The constructive and far more effective course is to co-operate with the manufacturers of and dealers in pure food.

Great Machine Established.

"That is, by demanding pure foods and making certain, through our organization, that we get them, we shall automatically make unprofitable the business of the manufacturers of impure products. So now, having organized the women and made them a power, we also have learned how best to exercise that power.

"A great machine has been established, and in three years there has not been a single criticism of any of its accomplishments. Our campaign for clean flour and against muslin bags through which dirt could penetrate won. Our egg campaign won. Our clean-grocery campaign won, and others won.

"So that we are ready for this next step, and after we have taken it the source of supply, the middleman, the retailer, and the housewife will be all united in a great plan for good housekeeping, and good housekeeping will mean economical housekeeping.

"In the old days all these agencies were on one farm. It produced, it delivered its products to the dwelling; there they were prepared, and there they were consumed. The farm was self-sufficient.

"That time has passed. It was a retail plan. The new plan is wholesale and in the largest sense, but that is not a reason why women should be eliminated from it. It is another reason why they should make an effort to understand it and should manage it.

"So we are at work on the establishment of the three-linked chain, or better still, of the circle.

"It was the gaps in the old plan which caused all the trouble. We have discovered what to the muckraker will seem the astounding fact that the great food producers and most of the small ones, in the main, are honest men, anxious to give value for the money they receive; even those who have been careless of this in the past hasten to fall into line as soon as they discover that there is a general ability among women to detect bad values.

"The league, as soon as it opens its national headquarters, will be in a position to efficiently discover and estimate bad values and to appreciate and acknowledge good ones.

"It has taken a whole floor at 25 West 45th street, and it is to admit manufacturers to membership, for which they will pay a fee, just as housewives have paid a fee for entrance. Inasmuch as the league is purely a membership organization, with not a salary to pay to any one or one which possibly can be paid, under its charter, there is no danger that through this anything unworthy can creep into it.

"The 100x100 feet of floor will give space for various departments. There will be a kitchen for the demonstration and preparation of foods and for the instruction of members in food values and the merits and demerits of proprietary foodstuffs, which will be analyzed and, when found unworthy, condemned, as, when found worthy, commended. All tested foods will be purchased in the open market.

"In the general division of the remaining space will be writing desks for out-of-town members to use while visiting New York, and in the auditorium demonstrations will be given, not only for the benefit of members of the league, but for any women wishing to benefit by them. They will also be available as a free meeting place for women's clubs or any organization in which women are working along economic lines.

"There will be a large rest room, and in the library all the best books on home economics, all the magazines of especial value, and all the laws bearing upon the problems of the home will be available.

"We hope great things for our auditorium. Lectures will be given in it every day, and perhaps every hour of every day. They will cover a wide range. The domestic labor problem will be among the most important to be discussed, and it is the earnest hope of the league's leaders that something approaching a solution of this most vexing matter may gradually grow out of the league's new activities.

"The Housewives' League committees will meet here at intervals to be decided upon, studying food qualities, legal weights and measures, co-operation with retail dealers, publications on homemaking, domestic science, sanitation, agricultural production, prices, housefurnishings, household utensils, domestic architecture, home art, ready-made clothing, domestic employment, domestic science work in schools, and the thousand and one other topics which all form a part of the new and bigger housekeeping. Here, too, the newer organization, the Junior League, of obvious nature, will have its headquarters.

"The Atlantic City enterprise will, we hope, be as important. We have taken a splendid pier there, with the enthusiastic co-operation of the private owner, and that is to be summer headquarters. Atlantic City was chosen as the site of this headquarters because travelers from all parts of the country are continually visiting this particular seashore.

"This Atlantic City branch will be especially the headquarters of the American fashion movement, which has gained such headway since the outbreak of the European war, and which we all hope will very greatly develop the ingenuity and artistic sense of American women as well as tend toward stopping a vast waste and curbing an incredible extravagance.

"This, it seems to us, is along the broader lines which we legitimately have won the right to labor upon. At first we needed to consider food, and in order to consider it carefully enough we had to give to the consideration all our time. But there are many things in housewifery which are in no way connected with food. We shall try to go to the bottom of many of them.

"That the producers and the merchants are so willing to co-operate with us is proof of the power of our organization, not only to chasten the improperly inclined but to secure the help toward mutual development of the really progressive and honest.

Merit is What Counts Now.

"No manufacturer will exhibit with us who does not know that the mere fact that he exhibits will subject his goods to the closest scientific scrutiny. They must be of high quality in order to get in and they must remain of high quality in order to stay in.

"It is plain to us who come constantly into contact with the sources of domestic supply that the whole psychology of American business has changed during recent years. Merit is now what counts, and this is largely because organized womanhood has insisted that it must be so.

"This brings me to consideration of what seems to me to be the very dangerous 'Made in America' slogan, which recently has been given voice as one of the results of the European war.

"It is patriotic to support goods made in the United States; it is essential that we do not permit the unscrupulous to use this patriotism as a cloak for bad quality.

"And now we must consider the necessity for some guarantee to take the place of that which the United States Government for a time authorized, but which it now has withdrawn.

"The 'Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act' did not accomplish the results which it was intended to accomplish. It meant that the manufacturer had filed a paper saying that he had complied, in his product, with the requirements of the law, but no investigation of his claims was made. It merely meant registration.

"Now, what can be done which really will be serviceable? No one can guarantee except the consumers, and here, in the Housewives' League, is an organization of consumers which will guarantee only after an actual chemical investigation. That will be one of our great future services.

"We will say that a woman comes to headquarters and asks about baking powder. She will be referred to the woman in charge of ascertained facts about all baking powdors—and that woman will know. In a few years, we think, no manufacturer will be making baking powders which will not pass her test.

"A newer field of investigation includes fabrics.

"There has been much talk about adulterated foods. As a matter of fact, we are spending almost as much for adulterated fabrics as we are for adulterated foods.

Other Problems to Solve.

"'Loaded' silks have been common on our market. This evening I am wearing silk that was a part of my great-grandmother's wedding dress. Few girls three generations from now will be doing anything like that. Their great-grandmothers' dresses will have disappeared. Present-day silk won't last. But perhaps the silk of tomorrow will be equally good, because we shall have watched it and insisted on it—we, the women who spend money for silks.

"And there are things other than adulteration against which we shall battle. For one example, we shall fight chiffons. The high cost of living is due in part to waste of money upon fabrics which will not wear.

"A woman on the east side told me not long ago that her daughter had been ruined by 29-cent silk stockings and cheap laces. Good ones could not be manufactured at the price, and this manufacture of unworthy cheap goods is as much to be combated as the manufacture of unworthy high priced goods.

"At the new headquarters of the league the matter of value and economy in clothing will be considered with as great care as is given to food.

"Household utensils need investigation, too. There are those which are badly made and those which are well made; there are wasteful implements and economical implements. They can be classified by tests, and these tests must be made by some one. We shall be the agency to make them.

"Following along this line of thought we are naturally led back to the consideration of the domestic service problem. I wish I need not use that word 'service' at all.

"We shall not use it in the future, I think. We shall refer to and think of this matter as the problem and domestic employes, and when we really begin to do that we shall have gone a long way toward solving the whole problem. We want domestic employes to become members of the league.

"The woman who cooks for hire is no more a servant than the girl behind the counter of a shop or the man at bookkeeper's desk, or the expert at the throttle of a locomotive. She is an employe. That is a better and a truer word.

"Already we have enrolled many domestic employes as members, and the older members, the employers, are as delighted as possible over the departure. There really never has been a household 'servant problem' any more than there has been a servant problem in the steel industry or the transportation business.

"It is a labor problem. By making employes members of the league, urging other league members to give their employes opportunities to become efficient, and teaching in the league schools expertly and cheaply what employes should know, we hope to accomplish a real metamorphosis.

Employe Has Been Neglected.

"This matter of educating domestic employes has been sillily neglected. All the work which has been done in the way of domestic science education, even the work of our own league, has been for the employer, not for the employe. The natural result is that our kitchens are immensely inefficient.

"Many manufacturers are handling with minute and intelligent care the products which they sell, but these same products are handled with carelessness and inefficiency as soon as they reach our kitchens, much of the good work of the manufacturer, even some of his cleanliness, being thereby nullified.

"One concern spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to keep its products, crackers, dry and crisp until sold. The domestic employe may nullify all the good results of this enormous expenditure with a very little carelessness after the product has passed into her custody.

"Vast and splendid ingenuity and immense sums of money are expended annually in the creation and manufacture of new domestic implements. If an employer gets them for her employes they very likely never will be used—for the very best of reasons: The domestic employe will not know how to use them and there is no one to help her learn. That is work for the league, isn't it?

"I remember buying a washer and giving it to the woman in my kitchen. Later I saw it covered with dust.

"'Annie, you don't use that, do you?' I inquired.

"'What! use that silly thing?' she answered. 'Not while I've got my two hands.'

"She didn't know how good it was and there had been no one to teach her.

"Thousands and probably tens of thousands of dollars have been invested by housewives in appliances which their employes never use. This is the worst kind of inefficiency and waste. No manufacturer buys machinery which his employes do not use; but they have had a chance to learn how to use that which he supplies, while ours have not had such a chance.

"So there will be another of the activities of our new enterprise—teaching the domestic employe how to be efficient and teaching the domestic employer to realize the necessity of this.

"We are going rather generally into education. Meetings of the principals and teachers in both public and private schools will occur in our assembly room; we shall have conferences on infant feeding and general dietetics; we shall consider price maintenance and table waiters; refrigeration of household supplies and how to weigh and market.

"One good conference which we have in mind will consider what effect cash payment to grocers and one delivery of groceries a day would have upon the cost of living. Grocers tell me that it might reduce it considerably, because credit accounts and expensive and elaborate delivery service represent a large share of the cost of conducting their businesses."

It is said that the German invaders of Belgium, whatever else they may have destroyed, have been careful not to injure park trees. The cavalrymen, so a report goes, are forbidden to tie their horses to trees for fear that the animals will gnaw the bark. Germany was the first nation to apply forestry on a large scale, some of the crown forests having been under scientific management for over a hundred years.

SUFFERED TWENTY-ONE YEARS --FINALLY FOUND RELIEF

Having suffered for twenty-one years with a pain in my side, I finally have found relief in Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. Injections of morphine were my only relief for short periods of time. I became so sick that I had to undergo a surgical operation in New Orleans, which benefited me for two years. When the same pain came back one day I was so sick that I gave up hopes of living. A friend advised me to try your Swamp-Root and I at once commenced using it. The first bottle did me so much good that I purchased two more bottles. I am now on my second bottle and am feeling like a new woman. I passed a gravel stone as large as a big red bean and several small ones. I have not had the least feeling of pain since taking your Swamp-Root and I feel it my duty to recommend this great medicine to all suffering humanity. Gratefully yours,

MRS. JOSEPH CONSTANCE,
Rapides Par. Echo, La.

Personally appeared before me, this 15th day of July, 1911, Mrs. Joseph Constance, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

WM. MORROW, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Morning Star. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Got to Go Deep to Cure Rheumatism

Liniments Help Locally, But the Disease is Way Down Inside.

To get at the source of rheumatic pains it requires the deep, searching influence of S. S. S., the famous blood purifier. Rheumatism is primarily a blood disease that, since it is in this vital fluid that rheumatic tendencies are carried, lodges in the joints and muscles, there to irritate the nerves and produce pain. And in order to drive out these pain inflicting poisons it requires S. S. S. to sink deep into the tiny glands imbedded in the innermost tissues. S. S. S. travels wherever the blood goes and never loses its medicinal influence. This explains why it overcomes the most chronic forms of rheumatism, why it dislodges those hard deposits that thicken the joints, for it acts as a solvent and assists the blood to provide in the tissues those natural elements for which the body-building process continually craves and must have.

If you have never used S. S. S. for rheumatism, get a bottle today of any druggist. Use it as directed and with some simple home helps you will soon dethrone the worst and most painful forms of rheumatism. Write the medical department, The Swift Specific Co., 63 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for additional advice. Yours may be a case where a slight help from a specialist whose advice is free, will solve the mystery that has been making life miserable for you. When you ask for S. S. S. insist upon it and refuse all substitutes.

Rheumatism

Just put a few drops of Sloan's on the painful spot and the pain stops. It is really wonderful how quickly Sloan's acts. No need to rub it in—laid on lightly it penetrates to the bone and brings relief at once. Kills rheumatic pain instantly.

Mr. James E. Alexander, of North Harpswell, Me., writes: "Many strains in my back and hips brought on rheumatism in the sciatic nerve. I had it so bad one night when sitting in my chair, that I had to jump on my feet to get relief. I at once applied your Liniment to the affected part and in less then ten minutes it was perfectly easy. I think it is the best of all Liniments I have ever used."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT *Kills Pain*

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TO RATS AND MICE

DEATH DOOM

Will clear your premises of the dangerous pests quicker than anything else. It has been tried right here in Wilmington, and has proven so in every case.

"Ant Doom," "Thunderbolt" and "Hoodoo Paper" will do the work where ANTS are concerned.

JACK FROST HAS COME.

Notwithstanding WAR TIMES, there has been no advance on RUBBER goods. Fact is, on account of the prevailing Hard Times, we are selling:

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles at **Greatly Reduced Prices.**

NEW goods just received, and we will make prices irresistible to you.

We have a splendid line of them.

Don't wait until you **have to** have them. Water Bottles and Syringes, from 75c up.

Delivered ANYWHERE in the city.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG COMPANY

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Something New
EVERY DAY AT
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In the Millinery Department for this week you will find new Trimmings in Gold and Silver Roses, Fancy Bandings and new Hat Frames.

Rain Coats for Children, **$2.25, $2.50 and $3.00.**

Rain Coats with detachable Hoods, **$3.50.**

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Big shipment of beautiful Coat Suits will be opened for sale and inspection Monday.

Among this lot are 18 Beautiful Suits that we will price at **$14.25.**

We feel confident that you would be willing to pay $20.00 for one of these Suits.

New Kimonas in Flannel and Outing, **$1.19** and up.

Duplex Crepe Kimonas, **$1.98, $2.25.**

Furs! Furs! Furs! All Styles. All Qualities.. All Prices.. When you buy Furs here you save 25%.

Anything you may need for Fancy Work can be found in the Art Department.

We carry the largest stock of Blankets and Comforts to be found in the city, and our prices are the Most Reasonable.

Trunks, Rugs, Mattings, Carpets, Shades, Clothing and Underwear, for Man, Woman and Child.

$20,000 stock of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, all sold at Department Store Prices.

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THE SOUTHLAND AND THE COTTON SITUATION

(By H. R. Eldridge, Vice-President National City Bank, New York, in Baltimore Sun.)

The dependence of the South for its financial progress has been placed largely upon cotton for many years past. It has been rare that the farmer has not been able to haul his cotton to the market and find eager buyers at remunerative prices. During the period following the panic of 1893, very low prices were experienced for cotton, which brought about a considerable demand for the diversification of the crops of the South. To a certain extent, such a policy was adopted, but the new acreage going under the plow each year led to a steady increase of the number of bales of cotton annually produced. A general revival of trade coming in evidence in the late nineties enabled the world to readily consume the much increased production, and for the past 12 or 14 years prices for the staple have been more or less satisfactory until the fateful year of 1914. Statistics show that our exports of cotton virtually constitute the balance of trade in favor of this country each year and, therefore, it is easy to conceive what importance is laid upon the cotton crop.

Notwithstanding the wonderful progress of the South from a material standpoint, it is disheartening to observe that she does not respond to economic methods as she should, and the handling of the enormous crop of cotton raised each year has ever been a reproach to her methods. It is not too much to say that the weather damage to cotton alone from the time it is picked until it is shipped to the spinner is annually sufficient in dollars and cents to build and equip one of the most satisfactory warehouse systems it is possible to conceive of. Southern farmers, as may be said of farmers in every section, are natural bulls. They desire to hold their products irrespective of what prices may obtain, always looking forward to better prices later on, but a wofully insufficient equipment is available for such a purpose. Local banks, and they only, will often advance funds against cotton even when the bales are spread all over a farmer's yard or when they have been hauled to town and placed in a cotton yard almost invariably affording no protection whatever from the weather. The cotton compresses, situated throughout the South, usually have a considerable amount of platform space for storage, but it is rare, indeed, that covering is had for such platforms beyond a restricted area. The laws of the states have never until lately paid much attention to the regulation of a proper warehouse system.

When the War Started.

When the European war broke out the cotton season had scarcely opened. Shipping was for a time completely at a standstill. As the farmer hauled his first bales into town he was very much astounded to find no buyers. The cotton exchanges were closed. It was but natural, under the circumstances, that spinners should refrain from entering the market beyond covering their actual spinning needs because it was plainly evident that the market, in the face of the enormous crop in prospect, must seek a lower level. All kinds of plans were suggested, few of them containing any merit whatever, many absurd. For the time being it was forgotten that two-thirds of the people of this country are consumers of cotton against one-third producers, or those benefitting by such production. The Administration met the situation with commendable good sense. Secretary McAdoo, at a conference held in Washington,announced that he would accept as security for emergency circulation issued to any currency association notes secured by warehoused cotton, with a reasonable margin, classing such obligations as "other securities," thus placing at the disposal of currency associations in the South a fund of approximately $170,000,000.

The South has not availed itself of more than one-third of its ability to secure emergency circulation. Had its full quota been taken out, placed in circulation, and drifted back to the banks, as it inevitably would through the payment of debts, the credit expansion power of the banks of the South would have unquestionably been greatly increased, especially in view of the fact that this emergency circulation could have been used by the State banks, which outnumber the nationals almost three to one in the South, as a basis for credit expansion and would have given the South, within herself, full ability to have carried not less than 5,000,000 bales of cotton at 6 cents a pound.

The Buy a Bale Movement.

Some time after the Washington conference above referred to there originated in certain sections of the South what was termed the "buy-a-bale" movement. This was strictly a local undertaking in its inception and was intended to afford relief to poor tenant farmers, who were deeply in debt and could not hope to pay out unless they received 10 cents per pound for their cotton. The local success of this movement induced many organizations —such as chambers of commerce and boards of trade—to send out a general appeal to the country at large to buy cotton on this basis and offering their services to see that those in distress were relieved thereby. Circulars were sent out often grossly exaggerating conditions, some of them reading that the South was on the verge of ruin and that the farmers and merchants could not hope to pay their debts unless relief of this nature was given.

There never has been since the war started any good reason to believe that even if the South had to accept as low a price as 5 cents a pound for every bale of cotton raised that she was in danger of financial collapse. The business men and the bankers of the South will compare favorably with those of any other section in the United States and they never conduct their affairs in such a way as to permit the misfortune of any one year, no matter how severe, to place them in danger of wholesale failure and bankruptcy.

The Cotton Pool.

As the emergency currency was not availed of to a sufficient extent to relieve the situation and the "buy-a-bale" movement did not accomplish what was expected, the cotton pool was formed. This purposes placing at the disposal of the South $100,000,000 contributed by the various centres in the North and East. New York city alone has subscribed $50,000,000 to this pool. The plan contemplates the issuance of Class A certificates to Northern and Eastern subscribers, and requires Southern banks that seek to obtain privilege of loaning any portion of these funds to purchase from the pool Class B certificates, which are subject to the prior lien of Class A certificates, paying therefor in paper secured by cotton in warehouses. Practically all Class B certificates would be paid for by the sale to the pool of notes now held in the portfolios of the various banks making such purchases. For each $100 secured from the pool the Southern banker would buy $35 of Class B certificates and thus create a protective fund of 35 per cent. of the preferred Class A certificates.

It also provides that a fund of 3 per cent. of the amounts loaned shall be created as an insurance and expense fund out of which is to come all losses sustained and all expenses incurred by the pool. It will be observed from the above that the plan provides for co-operation and guarantly on the fart of Southern bankers, all of which is very proper, as the South is receiving all the benefit and makes the loans itself, but it is to be feared the guaranty required will have the effect of causing many banks to depend upon their own resources and not participate in the facilities afforded by the pool, as was done in respect of emergency currency. Undoubtedly a considerable amount of the fund will be employed, but it is not probable the full facilities will be availed of.

The Cotton Exchanges.

It would not appear, from the many articles published relative to the cotton situation, that the importance of the cotton exchanges in creating a market for that staple is fully realized, least of all by the people of the South. It might not be amiss to explain in a general way to what extent the cotton exchanges enter into the daily marketing of cotton. Throughout the cotton-producing States, at every point where the receipts aggregate any considerable amount, there are offices of cotton merchants or buyers, as they are more generally termed. As a rule these buyers are continually in the market for all the cotton hauled in, irrespective of the grades. It must not be supposed that every bale bought off the wagons or from the sample tables of the merchants or factors, has been sold to spinners, for such is ordinarily not the case. Nor is it to be supposed the buyer purchases cotton to hold at his own risk of fluctuations for sales he may be able to consummate later on.

The cotton exchange offers a medium by which actual cotton can always be purchased in any quantities and the possibility of loss on the part of the purchaser, owing to market fluctuations minimized to such an extent as to make the risk negligible. The market for spot cotton is at practically all times governed by the future market and the prices paid by the cotton buyer to the producer, or the merchant, or the factor, are, of course, plus a reasonable profit, those at which he can in turn sell contracts for an equal number of bales for delivery in some certain month or months. Such transactions are termed "hedges," and constitute an actual necessity if the business is to be conducted on a safe basis. The cotton buyer selling these contracts can, if he chooses, hold the cotton until the month of delivery, and tender it in fulfillment of his contract, but should he, in the meantime, find a purchaser for all or any part of his stock, he will immediately buy in his future contracts to a like extent, thus cancelling the same, and, in due course, according to the terms of the contract entered into with the spinner, make his shipment.

Thus it will be seen that a cotton buyer may do business with an assurance of a profit, no matter how wide the fluctuations of the cotton market or how slack the demand for spinners may be. Likewise, a spinner making contracts ahead for the delivery of certain lines of his products, knowing exactly how many bales of cotton are needed to fulfill the requirements of such sales, is enabled to purchase contracts for delivery of such an amount of cotton in such month or months as his needs require, and thus permit him, without hesitation to take care of all the business offered with the assurance that his supply of raw material will cost him in proper proportion to the price at which the goods are sold. At the proper time the spinner may call for the fulfillment of his contract or he may buy the actual cotton from a dealer or cotton buyer, and, in turn, cancel out by selling his contract on the cotton exchange to the end that no matter how wide the fluctuations in the prices of the actual cotton he is always protected and is always in position to take care of business offered.

The Reopening.

It is quite probable the American cotton exchanges will reopen within the next two weeks. Many believe a more or less steady market will be the result, and if so, the exchange may, in a very substantial way, justify their existence and vindicate the claims often made of their importance.

The South should assume the attitude of selling its cotton when reasonable prices are obtainable, lay its plans for a substantial reduction of acreage next season, utilizing the surplus ground for the production of other remunerative crops, charge off its losses, forget its trouble and turn a bright face to the future.

HUNTER BAGS CATAMOUNT.

Fights Ferocious Game After First Shot, Then Wins Out.

(Lock Haven (Pa.) Disjpatch.)

Timothy O'Connell, a well-known local hunter, had an encounter kith a catamount this morning in the Sugar Run district, a few miles west of this city, in which he emerged with several scratches on the head and face, but with the body of the wild beast hanging from his hunting belt.

O'Connell went out on the first day of the rabbit season and ran acress the catamount at short range. His first shot wounded the beast, and he was obliged to beat off the animal before he dispatched it with a second shot.

The reports of game secured today are about the average, and no accidents were reported.

The propellers of aeroplanes such as the used in the present European war may be made of selected ash, which is both strong and light and will not split under vibration or shock, or of built-up layers of spruce with mahogany centers. The framework of the machines, too, is generally made of wood, spruce being much used on account of its straight grain and freedom from hidden defects.

WILLIAMS SEES A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Says National Business Will Assume Great Proportions.

SOUTH IS IMPROVING

National Bank Examiners, Says Comptroller of the Currency, Have Found Business About to Expand in Spite of War.

John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency and members of the Federal Reserve Board, writing an article for the Baltimore Sun on the business outlook, says:

Reports have been received up to November 1st by the Comptroller of the Currency from National bank examiners in every part of the country upon the state of business in their respective districts and a summary of their impressions and observations arrived at by actual contact with the commercial and industrial interests gives us a most reassuring promise for the future. These reports are now upon file for the month of October and a feeling of substantial optimism runs through a vast majority of them.

Moreover, these reports provide us with a very accurate review of the conditions as they obtain today. They not merely point to great improvement in the business of the future, but they furnish an index into present-day affairs and into the causes for any depression that may prevail locally or generally throughout the country. They show whether or not business is steady, or improving or declining.

No Failures of Moment.

Perhaps as significant as any phase of these investigations is the fact that no failures or suspensions of moment have been reported to the Treasury. This does not apply merely to banking institutions, but it applies to all lines of business endeavor. Aside from a New England cotton mill, a Philadelphia department store, an Illinois typewriter factory, and a few cases of minor importance, no business concern seems to have suffered during the months of stress just past to the point of bankruptcy. This may properly be regarded as of particular significance in the light of repeated declarations that failures have left their wreckage scattered widely over the country.

Of all the sections of the country only the South appears at this time to be seriously crippled. This is due, as is well known, to the overproduction of cotton, coupled with the breaking down of the export cotton market. Nothing else has contributed materially to the unfortunate state in which the normally prosperous South today finds itself. The lumber industry of that section appears also to be upon a reduced basis, but no other interests appear to be in straits.

Improving in the South.

Even so, small loans are to a large extent being paid throughout the South as they fall due. Many extensions of time and renewals are being asked for, but the issue of emergency currency has proved a great help in meeting the money tightness. The release of reserves through the operation of the Federal Reserve act will further relieve this section and enable it to hold its cotton with less discomfort.

All Southern crops are reported in fine condition. The recent harvests have never been more abundant. Rice, a staple of the Southwest, has been particularly productive, as are the cereals where they have been raised to any extent. Reports from Atlanta are to the effect that the commercial houses are finding conditions greatly improved. In Texas unusual activity is noted in stock shipping.

Depression in the East.

In the East the inquiries of the bank examiners show that the European war has produced abnormal conditions generally. In some lines there is especial activity, the result, in large measure, of orders for war materials. In yet other lines there is a depressed state. It is worthy of remark, however, that but few manufacturing enterprises in the East are closed down entirely and only a small number are now working on reduced time. Most loans in many sections of the East are being paid in full at maturity. The crops have shown large yields and business on the whole is gradually assuming a condition approaching normal, in spite of the European war.

Middle and Far West Prosper.

The Middle West, the inter-mountain states and the Pacific coast sections are even now showing symptoms of great prosperity. The bank examiners have found, for instance, that in the agricultural sections the great crops are being marketed at high prices; that in all the staples conditions have steadily improved for weeks and that the shipping facilities in some states are being taxed to meet the demands upon them.

On the Pacific Coast the commercial demand for money is very strong. Withdrawals on account of the uneasiness produced by the European war have almost ceased. No failures of special note are recorded by any of the Treasury agents. The real estate market is naturally dull and the lumber business is not thriving. Otherwise the Far West seems to have fully recovered.

In the inter-mountain country it is reported that practically all mills and factories are in full operation. The beet sugar trade is bringing millions of dollars into the pockets of the farmers. There is still more or less depression in the ore mining industry, however.

As for the Middle West the fall season has had a most stimulating effect upon all lines of business. The demand for money is increasing. Manufacturing is somewhat below normal, but the local retail trade is much better than it has been for weeks and the harvest funds have placed the agricultural interests in more than comfortable circumstances.

Expansion More Than a Prospect.

This is, briefly, the condition of American business today as found by the host of national bank examiners. And, of course, the bank reports which are now being received at the Treasury Department in response to the last call of the Comptroller, will bear out observations of the examiners.

But, as previously stated, these officials find throughout the country a feeling that domestic prosperity for the American people is inevitable; that trade expansion at home and abroad is more than a mere prospect, and that with the Federal Reserve system effective, with all energies—governmental and otherwise—trained to the same end, national business will assume great proportions whether the European struggle is long or short.

CULTURE VS. KULTUR

By FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.

Marquand Professor of Art at Princeton University.

(Written for the New York Times.)

Current discussion of the worth of German culture has been almost hopelessly clouded by the fact that when a German speaks of Kultur he means an entirely different thing from what a Latin or Briton means by culture. Kultur means the organized efficiency of a nation in the broadest sense—its successful achievement in civil and military administration, industry, commerce, finance, and in quite secondary way in scholarship, letters, and art. Kultur applies to a nation as a whole, implying an enlightened Government to which the individual is strictly subordinated. Thus Kulture is an attribute not of individuals—whose particular interests, on the contrary, must often be sacrificed to it—but of nations.

Culture, for which the nearest German equivalent is Bildung, is the opposite of all this. It is an attribute not of nations as a whole but of accomplished individuals. It acquires national import only through the approval and admiration of these individuals by the rest, who share but slightly in the culture they applaud. The aim of culture is the enlightened and humane individual, conversant with the best values of the past and sensitive to the best values of the present. The open-mindedness and imagination implied in culture are potentially destructive to a highly organized national Kultur. A cultured leader is generally too much alive to the point of view of his rival to be a wholly convinced partisan. Hence he lacks the intensity, drive, and narrowness that make for competitive success. He keeps his place in the sum not by masterfully overriding others, but by a series of delicate compromises which reconcile the apparently conflicting claims. Moreover, he has too great a respect for the differences between men's gifts to formulate any rigid plan which requires for its execution a strictly regimented humanity. He will sacrifice a little efficiency that life may be more various, rich, and delightful.

Hence nations with cultured leaders have generally been beaten by those whose leaders had merely Kultur. The Spartans and Macedonians had abundant Kultur; they generally beat the Athenians, who had merely very high culture. The Romans had Kultur, and the Hellenistic world were their yoke. Germany unquestionably has admirable Kulture, and none of the mere cultured nations who are leagued against her could hope to beat her singly.

On the other hand, Germany has singularly little culture, has less than she had a hundred years ago, does not apparently desire it. She has willingly sacrificed the culture of a few leading individuals to the Kultur of the empire as a whole. Thus it is not surprising that Germany, as measured by the production of culture individuals, takes a very low place today. Not only France and England, Italy and Spain, but also Russia and America, may fairly claim a higher degree of culture. Here the fetich of German scholarship should not deceive us. Culture—a balanced and humanized state of mind—is only remotely connected with scholarship, or even with education. A Spanish peasant or an Italian waiter may have finer culture than a German university professor. And in the field of scholarship, Germany is in the main chiefly laborious, accurate, and small-minded. Her scholarship is related not to culture, but is a minor expression of Darwin, Huxley, Renan, Taine, Boissier, Gaston Paris, Menendez Pelayo, Francis J. Child, Germany used to produce in the days of the Grimms and Schlegels. She rarely does so now. Her culture has been swallowed up in her Kultur.

The claim of Germany to realize her Kultur at the expense of her neighbors is at first sight plausible. Her Kultur is unquestionably higher than theirs. She has a sharply realized idea of the State, and she has justified it largely in practice. In a certain patience, thoroughness, and perfection of political organization her pre-eminence is unquestionable. The tone of her apologies shows amazement and indignation over the fact that the world, so far from welcoming the extension of German Kultur, is actively hostile to that ambition. Yet, even if it be conceded that Germany's Kultur is wholly good for herself—surely a debatable proposition—it does not follow that it is or would be a universal benefit. Nations may deliberately and legitimately prefer their culture, with its admitted disadvantages, to the Kultur which pleases Germany. England is often mocked for the way in which she "muddles through" successive perils, yet she may feel that the stereotyping frame might be too high a price to pay for constant preparedness. As for us Americans, we have made a virtue, perhaps overdone it, of avoiding a mechanical Kultur. We prefer the greatest freedom for the individual to the perfectly regimented state. We will move toward culture and cheerfully assume the necessary risks of the process.

In a broader view, the war may be regarded as a contest between the metallic, half-mechanical Kultur of Prussianized Germany and the more flexible civilizations of States that have inherited culture or aspire to it. Germany herself has rejected the humane and somewhat hazardous ideal of culture, so she cannot wonder or complain when she sees that the culture of the world is almost unanimously hostile to her. There is no quarrel with German Kultur itself, merely a feeling that it has its drawbacks, that it is, on the whole, as unlovely as it is impressive, that there is quite enough of it in the world already, and that its broad extension would be disastrous.

Meanwhile the nations of culture have much to learn from Germany's Kultur. Flexibility may mean weakness. The United States, for example, could well have a standing army and an army reserve commensurate with its history and prospects, without incurring any danger of militarism. There is, finally some disadvantage in being merely a culture nation, for such a nation can add a large measure of Kultur without belying itself. On the contrary, so highly developed a Kultur nation as the German Empire puts itself in a position where it is almost impossible to acquire any considerable degree of culture. Culture is the enemy of such a state—it must remain in the Spartan or Macedonian stage. Rome began to decline as soon as Hellenistic culture got the ascendancy over the old Latin Kultur. Kultur, in short, galvanizes; culture liberates. A survey of modern Germany hardly warrants a desire for her world dominion.

If any reader is still unclear about the distinction between culture and Kultur, let him examine his most-gifted friends as to their sympathies in the present war, choosing, of course, persons who have no racial reasons for taking sides. Almost without exception he will find they fall into two sharply defined classes. The mental characteristics of his pro-German friends will pretty certainly illustrate Kultur quite concretely, while he may read the meaning of culture in his more-gifted friends who favor the Allies.

PREVENTION OF SCARLET FEVER

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—The great increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever which always accompanies the opening of the schools in the fall has caused the United States Public Health Service to issue at this time a bulletin on this serious disease of childhood.

While the way in which scarlet fever is spread and its prevention are well known to health officers and physicians, the general public usually neglects to take those precautions which would diminish and prevent this disease so fatal to young children.

The contagion of scarlet fever is spread principally from the discharges of the nose and throat, and the acts responsible for the transmission of the disease from the sick to the well, are those which are common in our everyday life, particularly among children; namely, kissing, the use of the common drinking cup and common towel, placing in the mouth articles such as lead pencils, candy, apples, and the like, which have been previously placed in the mouth or infected with the nose and throat discharges of persons suffering from scarlet fever, or by being sprayed with such discharges in the act of being "coughed at" or "sneezed at."

We possess no specific remedies against scarlet fever. The disease once contraced must run its course. The chief efforts for its control, therefore, must be directed towards its prevention. The most important means for preventing scarlet fever consist first, in the early recognition of the cases as they occur, and second, in a thorough isolation of those who are sick. The important thing to remember is that a child, sick with scarlet fever who is thoroughly isolated, does not transmit the disease. This isolation must be carried out for a minimum period of six weeks or longer if the mucous membranes of the nose and throat are not thoroughly healed by that time. Safe and thorough isolation in the home, however, is rather difficult to accomplish and is usually impossible in over-crowded city districts.

Our chief reliance, therefore, for public control of scarlet fever lies first in the provision for adequate contagious disease hospitals which all the measures for the isolation of scarlet fever can be properly carried out; second, in the prompt reporting by physicians of scarlet fever cases; third, in providing a sufficient number of inspectors and visiting nurses in health departments for the purpose of visiting the home where scarlet fever cases occur and seeing that proper sanitary precautions in regard to isolation are observed; and fourth, adequate systems of medical supervision of school children; the abolition of the common drinking cup, the common towel, the common state and lead pencil in all our schools. While the habit of putting things in the mouth is instinctive in children, parents should early teach their children that the only things that properly belong in the mouth are food and drink. The danger of such practices as of putting pencils, coins and the like in the mouth, exchanging bites of candy and apples among children, and similar practices should be one of the first features of the child's education.

A run from Asheville, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., is being planned for Thanksgiving by the Asheville Motorcycle Club.

IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOTHER

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Out Your Kidneys and Neutralize Irritating Acids.

Kidney and Bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in avoiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, continue this for two or three days. This will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs which then act normally again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused bu uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink, which quickly relieves bladder trouble.

$1.00 A WEEK PAYMENTS

New Coats

WOMEN'S COATS—ALL THE new styles in fancy zibelines, broadcloths, and novely fabrics; long and short models, up-to-date effects; now is the time to choose. Big assortments at $10, $12, $15, $18, $20 and $22.50.

MEN'S COATS—Balmacaans, medium and heavy-weight overcoats in all of the newest models. Any style you want, a big variety of weaves and patterns, and plenty of different assortments. Choose at $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22.50 and $25.

Women's Special Suits at $15, $18, $20, $22 and $25

Men's Fall and Winter Suits at $12, $15, $18, $20, $22 and $25

We Clothe The Family
Low, Plain Prices
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116 Market Street

CLOGGED NOSTRILS OPEN AT ONCE, HEAD COLDS AND CATARRH VANISH

In One Minute Your Stuffy Nose and Head Clears, Sneezing and Nose Running Cease, Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight, struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

Cold Weather Goods

A Complete Line of Blankets, Comforts, Down and Wool Quilts.

Auto and Steamer Rugs From $5.00 to $10.00

Merode Knit Underwear, in all kinds of Union Suits and Separate Garments.

Kayser's Leatherette and Silk Gloves, and a Large Assortment of Kid Gloves.

Lion Brand Yarns and Slipper Soles.

This week we will make our First Showing of Holiday Handkerchiefs and Neckwear.

C. H. FORE & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS.

HOW THE DOLLAR GIVEN TO FOREIGN MISSIONS IS SPENT

Figures From Foreign Mission Board of Southern Baptist Convention Show That 83.4 Cents Actually Reaches the Field—Evangelism and the Sunday School—Wheat Planted Where Poppies Grew Before.

An interesting answer to the question, "What becomes of the dollar given to foreign missions?" is found in a recent statement in the Baptist World, based on figures reported by the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention:

"On the dollar 3.6 cents was used by the State boards which are educational and collecting agencies for all our work of the 96.4 cents reaching Richmond, 2.7 cents had to be used for paying interest on money borrowed because the dollar did not come in earlier in the year. Four-tenths of a cent was used to pay annuities, that is, small interest on large sums to be given to foreign missions at the death of the doner. For salaries and all other office expenses in Richmond, 4.9 cents was needed, and for all other administrative expenses, 4.3 cents, while about one cent was used for reducing the debt we have been carrying for three or four years. This left 83.4 cents which got to the right spot on the mission field—2.3 cents going to Africa, 32.9 cents to China, 5.9 cents to Japan, 8.6 cents to Italy and other European points, 8.3 cents to Mexico, 20.4 cents to Brazil, and 5.6 cents to Argentina. Some dollars do not go very far, but the foreign mission dollar evidently accomplishes a great deal."

Evangelism and the Sunday School.

The large number of Sunday school scholars over 12 years of age who are not members of the church shows that the Sunday school as an evangelistic force has not been taken advantage of to anything like the extent it should. The World's Sunday School association is trying to correct this shortcoming by sounding the evangelistic note with clearness and emphasis in its communications with the world-wide field. An illustrated card has been issued by the department of evangelization, Dr. George W. Bailey, chairman, showing graphically the necessity of giving the entire life for Christ. Religious papers with an aggregate circulation of half a million have given wide publicity to this thought-provoking message.

There is encouraging response to this evangelistic emphasis. In Turkey the Sunday school workers in their recent annual gathering made evangelism through the Sunday school the center of their program. In Japan a great Sunday school campaign is going on simultaneously with the three-year evangelistic campaign inaugurated by the constinuation committee of the Edinburgh conference and the aim of the Japanese leaders is to have the two campaigns supplement each other and proceed in the closet conjunction.

Bishop Nuelsen to Visit Germany.

In a letter written at Zurich September 16, Bishop Nuelsen states that the American and German ambassadors at Berne, Switzerland, have facilitated arrangements for him to visit Germany, and that he planned to make a flying trip to Berlin, Frankfurt and a few other centers. A little later he expects to visit the Scandinavian countries, as well as our other European fields.

Episcopalians and Missions.

A note from the Church Mission House (Episcopal) says:

"The missionary treasury closed with an indicated deficit for the year amounting to $57,000. This sounds depressing, but it should be remembered that the appropriations for the year were $84,000 greater than those of the year preceding, and that legacies available toward paying appropriations fell off in amount about $20,000.

"Therefore, as a matter of fact, the gifts of the living in the church were $47,000 in excess of last year. This in a year of financial depression, which closed with a month of European war, is a record which shows that the church has not given way to discouragement nor panic, and justifies the expectation that she will continue bravely to carry on her missionary work."

Wheat Instead of Poppies.

Chinese farmers north of the Yangste are planting with wheat the fields where poppies used to grow. More than 40 flour mills, recently put into operation, are now supplying the needs in densely populated districts all through this region. From now on, less foreign flour will be exported to China.

The Foreign Element.

In the Southern Baptist Convention territory there are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 foreigners, Maryland, Texas, Missouri, Florida and southern Illinois are the sections where most of them are. In the year ending june 30, 1913, according to government census bulletins, this number was increased by the coming of 84,529 additional immigrants into the territory, but probably thousands of Mexicans and others have entered who are not counted by the census.

Head of France Missions.

Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe, writing to the board of foreign missions, announces his arrival in Paris after an uneventful trip from London: "Were it not for the careful examination of the passports at the steamer and the very slow entrance into Paris," says Dr. Bysshe, "one would not imagine that there was a war involving 10,000,000 of men, part of whom were within 50 miles of us."

Dr. Bysshe planned at the time of writing, to proceed directly to Grenoble and did not anticipate any difficulty in reaching that section of France, though he reported communication to be very slow.

Facts That Count.

There are eight Protestant denominations at work in Cuba, with 130 pastors constantly preaching the gospel from over 300 pulpits. These pastors have nearly 200 assistants and lay preachers to help them, and 700 teachers in the Sunday school, give weekly Bible instruction to 12,000 pupils. In about 50 boarding and day schools of the Protestant denominations 160 teachers come in daily contact with 3,000 boys and girls.

* * *

The Epworth Herald gives the following figures concerning the Methodists in Germany and Switzerland: In 1886 there were 5,299 Methodists in Switzerland, 4,993 in South Germany, and 3,863 in North Germany—a total of 14,155. 1913 the total for this territory had increased to 38,083, or an increase of more than 250 per cent. in 27 years.

* * *

At its September meeting the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church appointed 15 new missionaries to work in the foreign field.

* * *

A missionary society in Texas writes that at a recent meeting they discussed the hard times and unsettled conditions owing to the war, and decided that this was a proper time for self-denial. They had pledged $37.50 for the foreign work, but made it $50 that afternoon. They say it was the most spiritual meeting they had ever had. If all the societies would emulate this example this would be a year of great advances in mission work and of increased spiritual power.

* * *

It is said that in the city of Shanghai alone there are 200,000 "rickshaw coolies." There men are overworked, scantily clad, poorly fed, exposed to all sorts of weather and are in especial danger of accident. During the past year a special mission for them has been conducted in Shanghai.

* * *

A Mohammedan student at Trinity college, Kandy, Ceylon, son of a family of great wealth and distinction, was baptized on August 10. This student, says Rev. A. G. Frazer, had heard of the college through a relative, and he packed up his trunk and came two thousand miles to learn English. In the report of the college for 1912 it is mentioned that nine adults were baptized in the college chapel, seven of whom were the sons of Buddhist chiefs and managers of temples.

* * *

The American Methodist mission in India baptized 30,000 persons in 1912 and 40,000 in 1913. This was precisely the number of converts won by the mission in the forty years between 1856 and 1896. In one district in 1913, 2,600 persons registered their names as applicants for baptism, who could not be given the necessary instruction because of the lack of workers.

SERIOUSNESS OF REBELLION MAY BE EXAGGERATED

Situation in South Africa Described by Those Who Have "Been There."

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, November 5.—Veteran Africanders in London are seeking to reassure the public that the seriousness of the rebellions in South Africa, which are the sources of genuine concern, may be easily exaggerated.

General de Wet, they say, always has been a greater figure outside South Africa than in the Union itself. He leads no political party, and it is said his personal animus against Premier Botha undoubtedly has influenced him largely in taking up arms against the government.

General Beyers is rated as quite a different character. A Boer athlete and a man of many attainments, he has been unable to put aside his anti-English feelings. His recent visits to Europe have shown him to be more at home on the Continent than in London, and he was greatly pleased by the reception by the Kaiser in Berlin and at the Swiss maneuvers. Emperor William paid him marked attentions. As speaker of the Transvaal parliament, he was a popular figure, and he made strong friends on both sides of the house.

But the crux of the situation, it is felt here, probably will not be dependent upon the action of either of these two men. The absorbing question, from the South African viewpoint, is what General Hertzog will do. Hertzog is reputed to have a strong following, and to dislike intensely the present Union government, but there are no indications that he will throw in his lot with the rebels. Throughout the length and breadth of South Africa there is no more shrewd politician than this political leader of the Free States.

Ranged against the leaders of the uprising is a united South African ministry, led by two of the greatest Dutchmen who have ever lived in the Union—Generals Botha and Smuts. These men are rated as statemen of exceptional ability and military leaders of undoubted worth. Malan, minister of education, stands beside them, and his influence on Dutch opinion is second only to that which the great Jan Hofmeyr wielded so long and wisely under the shadow of Table Mountain.

The Dutch Reformed Church also is opposing the rebellion. The influence of the church will be remembered in connection with the Boer war, and in the present trouble it is counted upon as an important factor on the side of the government.

British and Dutch in the Union are almost of equal numbers. General Botha can rely on the active support of practically every Briton, and Africanders here are optimistic enough to assert that three-quarters of the Dutch also will be on his side.

IDA M. TARBELL JOINS WEAR-COTTON MOVEMENT

Famous Author to Wear Cotton Evening Gowns This Winter.

The Woman's Home Companion is appealing to American women to wear American-made garments. In the October number Ida M. Tarbell wrote such an appeal and in the December number her position is strongly approved by a number of famous people whose letters are published. Among those whose letters are published are Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Gertrude Atherton, James J. Hill, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Mrs. Senator LaFollette, and Margaret Deland.

The idea is that in the past American women have preferred foreign goods but that with the war the opportunity has been opened for American consumers to use domestic goods and to develop a real taste for them which shall continue. Gertrude Atherton's letter in the December number follows:

"It is my intention to have my evening gowns this winter made of cotton materials—voile, crepe, etc.—and to wear nothing but cotton at evening entertainments. I have succeeded in interesting a number of my friends in this idea, as it will be no sacrifice to wear the beautiful transparent materials of delicate colors manufactured by some of our Southern houses. I am sure that if every woman in the United States who can afford to have an evening gown at all would agree to have it of cotton the situation in the South would very soon be relieved, and I certainly shall buy nothing of foreign make whatever until this dreadful crisis is well past."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 22, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxvii, 11-26. Memory Verses, 22, 23—Golden Text, Matt. xxvii, 22—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This chapter begins with the words, "When the morning was come." What an eventful night it had been—the last passover, with all its incidents; the great discourse and prayer; the agony of Gethsemane; the betrayal and the arrest; the mockery of a trial before the chief priests and the council, with the buffeting and spitting; the denial of Peter with his oaths and curses.

Now they bind Him again and lead Him away to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, that He may be put to death. If the Jews had the power to kill Him He would have been stoned as Stephen afterward was, but the prediction in Ps. xxii, 16—"they pierced my hands and my feet"—indicated crucifixion, and every Scripture must be fulfilled.

The record in John xviii, 28, to xix, 14, seems to come in before our lesson verses, telling of Pilate's private interview with Jesus and how he came out again and again and said, "I find no fault in Him." How when he asked what prisoner he should release unto them, as was his custom at this feast, they asked for Barabbas, who was a robber and murderer. How Pilate had Jesus scourged, and the soldiers made a crown of thorns and put it on Him and mocked Him and smote Him. How Pilate brought Him forth wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe and said, "Behold the Man!" And they all cried out, "Crucify Him, crucify Him!" and said, "By our law He ought to die because He made Himself the Son of God."

When Jesus made no reply to Pilate's question, "Whence art Thou?" and asked if He did not know that he had power to crucify or release Him, Jesus said that Pilate could have no power against Him except it were given him from above. As Pilate persisted in his efforts to release Him the Jews said, "If thou let this man go thou art not Caesar's friend." Then Pilate brought Jesus forth and sat down in the judgment seat, and Jesus stood before him, the Creator before one of His creatures.

It is even so as you read this—your Creator in the person of the Lord Jesus is before you to be worshiped, reverenced, adored if you have already received Him as your own personal Saviour; if not, then the one great and only question for you to answer is the one in verse 22 of our lesson, "What shall I do with Jesus who is called Christ?" It is never in any case a question of our standing before men, character or good works or even church membership, which may mean something or nothing, but only this, Am I in Christ, redeemed by His precious blood who bare my sins in His own body on the cross?

Pilate sitting on the judgment seat and Jesus standing before him, the chief priests and elders accuse Him of many things, such as perverting the nation, forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, proclaiming Himself a King. To all these accusations Jesus answered never a word, and Pilate marveled greatly (verses 12-14; Luke xxiii, 2, 3).

It is trying to be lied about and falsely accused either behind one's back or before your face, but to do as Jesus did and answer nothing when there is nothing to be answered is the better way.

Nothing can be said or done to any member of His body without His permission or without His feeling it, and all suffering with Him and for His sake is a very great privilege. Consider continually that He who bore all this so meekly was not only in reality King of the Jews, but also King of nations, ruler of the kings of the earth, King of kings and Lord of lords, and all kings shall fall down before Him, all nations serve Him (Deut. x, 17; Ps. lxxii, 11; Rev. i, 5; xv, 3; xvii, 14; xix, 16). Oh, the stupendous wonder of it all that He should condescend to submit to all this for our sakes; then to think how little we are willing to bear for Him!

How Pilate sent Him to Herod to be further mocked and set at nought and how there also He answered nothing is recorded in Luke xxiii, 6-12. When He had been returned to Pilate he brought Him forth and said to the Jews, "Behold your King." But they cried out: "Away with Him, crucify Him. We have no king but Caesar" (John xix, 14, 15). Pilate's wife sent to him, saying, "Have thou nothing to do with that just man, for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of Him." But the chief priests and elders prevailed, and when Pilate washed his hands, saying, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person," they all answered, "His blood be on us and on our children" (verses 19, 20, 24, 25).

So Barabbas the murderer was released and Jesus Christ the Holy One of God, God manifest in the flesh, delivered to their will to be crucified (verse 26; Luke xxiii, 24, 25).

This is the hatred of God which is in the heart of man, for the carnal mind is enmity against God, and only the Spirit of God can convince of sin, the great sin of rejecting Christ, and open the heart to receive Him.

Because they chose Barabbas and Caesar instead of Christ their sufferings continue to this day.

Read Star Business Locals.

Auction Sale of Valuable Property

IN

Magnolia, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 21st, 11 a. m.

To close estate of late H. E. Newbury, and for settlement interested parties

2 5-room Cottages,
1 11-room Dwelling, 2-story,
4 nice Building Lots,
On Railroad St.
Property of Mrs. M. E. Newbury.

New 8-room, 2-story Dwelling of M. B. Taylor; south of Depot. An elegant Country Home.

The modern 7-room two-story residence of W. R. Newbury. Hot water heat, Hot and Cold Water, Gas Lighted. Ideal Country Home.

Crate and Lumber Factory of the Magnolia Manufacturing Co.; 3 acres land, ample buildings; all necessary machinery, system gin, grist mill. A great opportunity for lumber, crate and vegetable package business. A proposition worth investigating.

Two-story Frame Store House on Main street; H. E. Newbury's stand; 8,000 square feet floor space. Oldest business stand in Magnolia. Rare chance for a mercantile business; trade established 40 years.

4 tracts 5 acres each, just south of the town. Fine for small truck farms.

The cost of living may be reduced while making money by buying and moving to Magnolia. Labor conditions good.

All of the above will be sold on liberal terms.

Burton Bros. Realty Co., Wilson, N. C., Selling Agents

We also sell at auction next week

Monday, 16th, small tobacco farms near Kinston, Lenoir Co.
Tuesday, 17th, small tobacco farms near Elm City, Wilson Co.
Friday, 20th, small farms suitable for all crops near Delway, Sampson Co.
All good propositions, and on easy terms.

The "Feel" of Being Well Dressed

There's a poise, a spirit of confidence, about being well dressed, that is almost impossible to describe in words.

But you know how much better you feel—how much easier it is to approach people— to successfully do business—when you're satisfied with your appearance.

And that's just the guarantee which goes with

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Not only the material, the cut, the style—but the deft little touches of tailoring which means so much to the well-dressed man—all are embodied to the highest degree of perfection in Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

The new styles for fall are here in wonderful variety, and at prices which are most appealing.

We'd like to show them to you—any time.

Fleet-Davis Co.

Next to Bijou—Phone 673

At the Office

A man wants to have his mind strictly on his business. Emphatically he does not wish to be distracted by uncomfortable shoes. We say a business shoe for a business man, and suggest the

Nettleton Norfolk

Made in black and tan, of the finest calfskin, with a receding toe and low broad heel. Distinctive — Comfortable.

Price $6 to $7
Wilmington Shoe Co
L. W. WESSELL and
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CIVIL ENGINEER
27-28 I. O. O. F. Bldg.,
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'Phone 1494-W. P. O. Box 594.

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W. G. FOUNTAIN
Five-Passengers cars $2.00 per hour.
Large Cars, $2.50 per hour.
Hack calls up to five passengers, $1.00.
Good new cars. Day or night.
Phone 74 l. No. 5 N. Third St.
W. G. FOUNTAIN.

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ARCHITECT
38-39 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

-: THE ORTON :-
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Located in the Heart of the City
Noted For Our Excellent Table
C. E. HOOPER, Manager

Star Business Locals Get Results

STRONG WARNING IN "LET US HAVE PEACE"

President Carl Laemmle, of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company was the first of the American film manufacturers to declare his position, and that of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, with respect to the attitude to be maintained towards the compatants in the European war. "Be Neutral" was President Wilson's admonition to the people of the United States. President Laemmle, realizing the absolute necessity for this, not only in its broadest sense, but also with respect to exhibitors and film manufacturers, immediately had issued a film play with its title, "Be Neutral" The soundness of Mr. Laemmle's stand and the great good which the film accomplished was recognized by every one interested in film plays. But the Universal campaign in this direction was not to stop here. "Let Us Have Peace", a two-reel Rex drama, produced and acted by the eminent screen star, Ben Wilson, comes as a splendid encore to the former film. With the human-interest element running through every scene, with a climax that is at once touching and yet humorous, a lesson of vital importance is strongly impresed upon the spectator.

"Let Us Have Peace" will perform a two-reel mission—it will amuse and entertain, the primary object of every film play, and at the same time it will point out to the vast public just why every one should refrain from taking sides in the present European crisis. In other words we get this fact from the play; that every person in this great nation, no matter what his nationality, is just human—that every one has a fair amount of faults and a fair amount of virtues, that it behooves none of us to despise our neighbor just because of his nationality.

FRANCES NELSON, LEADING WOMAN with BEN WILSON.

Leading in the Two-Reel Drama, "Let Us Have Peace."

Drunkard's Reformation In "The Return"

There are those who say that regeneration for a man, sodden in drink, must come suddenly—that the impulse, to be lasting, to live a better life, must come in some violent way. It is claimed that a person whose will power has been weakened through drink, cannot find within himself the power to quit and gradually reform. This question, suggested as a fact, appears in the present play, "The Return." What do you think of the matter? Was the sudden misfortune which befell Tom Henderson necessary for his reformation? Or do you think that if Edna had married him when she planned, she would have been able to cure him of drink? Tom's father, before him, had been a drunkard—he died in the gutter. Tom had managed to refrain from drink until he had reached man's estate. Then came, with the first debauch, a collapse. Tom's mother was honest enough to confess the whole thing to Edna; and Edna was, happily, one of those girls who could not see herself marrying a man to reform him.

"The Return" is a two-reel Eclair drama with its locale in the West. Besides telling an absorbing, exciting story, it carries a mighty sermon in its "punch." How Tom Henderson finally got a strangle hold upon his accursed habit, how he finally became a man—a real man—and won the girl of his heart; the terrible heart suffering which this girl had to endure before her sweetheart came back to her, clean and strong, fill the play with an appeal that is not to be resisted. Tom Henderson learned his lesson. Incidentally, he went out to "get" the man who was partly responsible for his downfall. But Edna "beat him to it." That is one of the surprising twists of the story.

Many Thrills In "Trey O' Hearts"

Accompanied by a truck load of paraphernalia and the physician who always goes with them on their trips from the studio grounds, the Gold Seal Company, under the direction of Wilfred Lucas, has left for San Gabriel Canyon, in the heart of the Sierras, where are to be staged the greater part of the scenes in the 14th installment of the now famous "Trey O' Hearts" series.

Thrilling as have been the sensational escapes from death in the preceding chapters, there is small doubt but that the present installment offers more opportunity for disaster than any that have gone before. Pursued over the mountain road, along the rocky canyons by a racing car, bearing Marrophat and a companion, George Larkin and Miss Madison, to escape them ride their motorcycle over the edge of the road and down a 90-foot embankment at a point regarded by autoists as the most dangerous spot along its winding, tortuous way. Down they go, headlong, stopping with a crash at the bottom and pitching into the undergrowth.

Needless to say, this scene will not be rehearsed.

Still later in the story (provided they come out of the first adventure with whole skins) it falls to Miss Madison's lot to make a drop of 50 feet down the precipitous side of a canyon as the loose shale crumbles beneath her feet. With nothing to break the fall except the light underbrush, Miss Cleo might be excused if she would consent to the use of a double. To this, however, she will not consent.

The party will remain in camp in the wilderness of the Sierras for several days, during which time they will make practically all of the exteriors. Returning then to the studio grounds, the interiors will be started, and it is hoped that within a week the company will be ready to begin the 15th and final installment of the series.

Miss Cleo Madison.

Joe Esler, of Quincy, Ill., the motorcycle globe trotter, has not given up the 30-mile world tour which he had planned for this fall, but expects to start out as soon as the European troubles are settled.

A String of Vitagraphers

ROSE E. TAPLEY
(Vitagraph)

EDITH STOREY
The Vitagraph's Talented and Sirsuous Leading Lady

ANITA STEWART
(Vitagraph)

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON

The following letter from Mrs. Thos. A. Edison is published in the December Woman's Home Companion. Mrs. Edison's letter is one among many others from noted people which the Companion now publishes apropos of "An Appeal to American Women" by Ida M. Tarbell which appeared in the October number. In that article Miss Tarbell made the plea that American women, since the war has opened an opportunity to them, should now and in the future patronize home industries instead of buying foreign made products. Mrs. Edison says:

"In the October Woman's Home Companion, Miss Ida Tarbell had an article in which I took keen interest. I wish to indorse all that she said and enter my plea with hers for home industries and home talent.

"For a number of years as I have visited some of our best houses and leaders of fashion, I have begged the designers to use their fine brains and great talent in creating an individual style for ous women.

"Now, if our women recognize this talent, the designers will do this, and we shall in dress a national individuality equal to the greatness of our country in other lines. Why should we be mongrels following first Paris, then London, Berlin, Vienna, etc., and not their best form at that, but allowing the big houses of those various cities to put on our backs the demi-monde type, we accepting it because it is imported? For the past three or four years it has been impossible to go upon our streets without a shudder. Surely our designers can make for us stylish, more womanly costumes. Should we be willing to wear clothes which do not distinguish us from our most unfortunate sisters?

"Let us demand of our manufacturers the finest of material and fabrics; let our women use the brain they are blessed with in aiding our designers and manufacturers.

"The same is true in other vocations. Music and art of all description is unpatronized unless a foreign label designates it. A singer must have come from abroad, in fact must change his name from plain American Richard to Riccardo, the imported name, before he is recognized as a singer.

Mr. Edison in his search for voices for his phonograph has made trial records of more than 3,000 singers in nearly every city in Europe and almost an equal number of trials in America. He finds that as a rule the European voice is allicted with a very disagreeable tremolo, variable timbre and poor interpretation—whereas the American voice is far more frequently free of tremolo, has a fairly even timbre and as to interpretation the Americans far surpass the European singers. But notwithstanding that fact the Americans demand the foreign talent.

"'When are we to form our own opinions and be independent enough to stand for our own expression? At one time it may have been necessary to gain knowledge abroad, but not so now. We have learned and have great people in our midst; should we not now pause and enjoy that which we have?

"Do we not show ourselves an advanced nation when we compare our methods in war with those of the present terrible condition in Europe?"

The Million Dollar Girl

FLORENCE LA BADIE

Playing the Daughter in the Great Serial, "The Million Dollar Mystery."

A Famous Screen Star.

JACK RICHARDSON
the American-Mutual Star

Jack Richardson of the "Flying A" Company is once the handsomest and the most villainous villain appearand the most villainous villain appearing on the screen. Fortunately for all concerned, including Mr. Richardson, the villainous villain-stuff is reserved for his work before the camera. In private life he still is handsome, but he also is one of the gentlest, most likable of men.

Some of the compliments he receives are made with such evident sincerity that they are almost alarming. One woman signing herself "Mother" writes that she has raised four boys, but if any of them were to develop as evil looks as Jack has she would sure poison them. A preacher writes "that no man could act the parts so realistically without being a bad man at heart."

Mr. Richardson is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 175 pounds and has brown hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion.

Indian Drama Stirring Story

Patrons of the Universal have not forgotten the "101 Bison" Indian dramas which have appeared, now and then, during the past. They have not let the Universal forget them, either, for they have asked persistently for more of the same order, because, as they noticed, their beautiful atmosphere, peculiarly moving quality, fine sentiment and exciting incident made a lasting impression. Indian and Western "101 Bison" dramas have long enjoyed a wonderful popularity. And now, after a short rest, we are to have another in "A Redskin's Reckoning."

Written and produced by that master of spectacular, romantic drama, Henry McRae, the play is a dramatic tale of the primitive passions that rule beyond the border of civilization. Such well known artists as Miss Walcamp, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Bainbridge and Mr. Paul are seen in the important roles. There are dozens of genuine indians, also in the production. Don't fail to see the picture if you want a splendid tale told in the best possible way upon the screen.

HERBERT RAWLINSON, WITH TURNER SPECIAL FEATURES

Appearing in the Title Role of the Universal Two-Reel Drama, "The Vagabond."

GRAND

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF NOVEMBER 16TH

Best in the City---As Good as Anywhere, Every Day Five Cents

MONDAY

When Slippery Slim Met the Champion
A Great Essanay Comedy in Two Parts

A Fragment of Ash
A Film Sensation, Featuring A Great Cast. Vitagraph Company Offers

'Mid Woodland Shadows
A Beautiful Love Story, With Anita Stewart, Earl Williams, J. Herbert Frank and Frank Currier.

TUESDAY

Two-Reel Vitagraph Feature
The Girl in the Case
Featuring Maurice Costello and Thomas R. Mills.

The New Apprentice
Columbus Comedy. It's a Scream.

Kissing Germ
Another Real Comedy—Always Kissing. Lubin Company Offers

The Long Lane
A Rural Love Story, Featuring Dolly Larkin and John Francis.

WEDNESDAY

Episode No. 7
THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
The Doom of the Auto Bandits.

Hearst-Selig Weekly
All the Latest Current Events. Biograph Company Presents

The Guiding Fate
A Husband's Jealousy.

THURSDAY

The Peacemaker
A Vitagraph, Strong, Dramatic, Featuring Van Dyke Brooke, Norma Talmadge and Garry McGarry.

Biograph:
The Ring and the Book
In Two Parts—An Italian Story, With a Sob Here and There.

The Letteer That Never Came Out
An Edison Masterpiece, Featuring Herbert Prior, Augustus Phillips and Mabel Dwight.

FRIDAY

Andy and the Redskin
A Great Edison Comedy, Featuring Andrew J. Clark, Jessie Stevens, Harry Linson and Joseph Richmond.

The Mexican
A Thrilling Selig Story of a Mexican's Gratitude. Kalem Company Presents a Two-Reel Feature.

Seed and the Harvest
This Picture Will Hold You Spellbound, the Cast is an Exceptional One.

SATURDAY

A Two-Reel Feature
The Impostor
A Strong Dramatic Story of a Foolish College Boy, by the Lubin Company, Featuring Eleanor Barry, and Edward J. Piel.

The Man Hater
Selig Comedy, All About an Old Maid Who Hates Everybody. Biograph Presents

The First Law
A Story of Hatred and Love.

THE GRAND THEATRE MANAGEMENT IS VERY BUSY REMODELING ITS THEATRE

So as to Provide Great Comfort for its Patrons, including Wide Aisles Between the Seats, so None Will Have to Arise to Permit Passing, and Expect to Have Improvements in readiness by Monday, Nov. 23.

COMING NEXT WEEK!
Grace Cunard and Francis Ford,
—in—
"THE MYSTERIOUS ROSE"

Warren Kerrigan, in the first release in a new series of "Gentleman Adventurer" Two-Reelers, "HIS HEART, HIS HAND, HIS SWORD."

Pauline Bush, in a Two-Reel Dramatic Feature, "LIGHTS AND SHADOWS."

SEE
Mary Pickford, Marie Walcamp, Wm. Clifford and Mabel Normand, Monday. Five Reels!

Norma Phillips, Vivian Prescott, Helen Wright and Herbert Rawlinson, Tuesday. Four Reels!

Ella Hall, Allan Forest, Cleo Madison and George Larkin, Wednesday. Four Reels!

BIJOU

THE INCOMPARABLE MOVIE PROGRAM

SEE!
Robert Frazer, Edna Payne, Ernest Shields and Betty Schade, Thursday. Five Reels!

Ben Wilson, Frances Nelson, Jack Richardson and Vivian Rich, Friday. Five Reels!

Mary Fuller, Murdock MacQuarrie, Agnes Vernon and Leona Hutton, Saturday. Five Reels!

COMING NEXT WEEK!
Marie Walcamp and Wm. Clifford, in "THE JUNGLE MASTER."

Mary Pickford and Company, in "THE STRONGER LOVE."

Belle Adair and Alec Frances, in a big Three-Reeleer, "FOR THE MASTERY OF THE WORLD."

MONDAY
"A REDSKIN RECKONING"
Two-Reel "101-Bison" Indian Drama, Featuring Marie Walcamp and Wm. Clifford.
"PATIENTS"
Mammoth Drama, Featuring Popular Mary Pickford.
"THE SHERIFF'S CHOICE"
Mutual Drama, With Arthur Mackley and John Conway.
"MABEL'S BLUNDER"
Keystone Comedy, Featuring Mabel Normand.

TUESDAY
"THE VAGABOND"
Rex Two-Reel Feature Drama, With Helen Wright and Herbert Rawlinson.
"OUR MUTUAL GIRL"
Reel No. 35—Norma Phillips.
"PERSISTENT LOVERS."
Rousing Keystone Comedy, With Miss Vivian Prescott.

WEDNESDAY
"THE TREY O' HEARTS"
14th Installment in Two Reels. Only Two More Chapters Now.
"WHITE ROSES"
Rex Dramatic Feature, With Ella Hall and Allan Forrest.
"ALL AT SEA."
Rousing Keystone Comedy Feature.

5¢
The Show That Made The Nickle Famous

THURSDAY
"THE RETURN"
Two-Reel Eclair Western Drama With Robert Frazer and Edna Payne.
"A TALE OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED"
Big Two-Reel Mutual Drama, Featuring Harry Keenan and Thos. Kurihara.
"THE HOODOO"
Joker Comedy Feature, With Ernest Shields and Betty Schade.

FRIDAY
"LET US HAVE PEACE"
Two-Reel Rex Comedy Feature Release With Ben Wilson and Frances Nelson.
"BREAK, BREAK, BREAK"
Big Mutual Dramatic Feature, With Jack Richardsion and Vivian Rich.
"PARTNERS IN CRIME"
Another Rousing L-Ko Release.
"BOMBS AND BANGS"
Mammoth Keystone Comedy Feature.

SATURDAY
MARY FULLER
—in—
"HIS BIG CHANCE"
The Second of the "U" Releases, Featuring Popular Mary Fuller.
"A TRAGEDY OF THE NORTH WOODS"
Two Reel Mutual Drama, With Rhea Mitchell, Leona Hutton and Harry Keenan.
"THE STAR GAZER"
Nestor Drama, With Murdock MacQuarrie and Agnes Vernon.
"DOT'S CHAPERONE"
Rousing Sterling Comedy Feature.

The TREY O'HEARTS by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

14th Installment

The photo-drama corresponding to the installments of "The Trey O'Hearts" may now be seen at the leading moving picture theaters. By this unique arrangement with the Universal Film Mfg. Co. it is therefore not only possible to read "The Trey O'Hearts" in this paper, but also to see each installment of it at the moving picture theaters.

(Copyright, 1914, by Louis Joseph Vance.)

THE FIRST LAW

SYNOPSIS—The 3 of **Hearts** is the "death-sign" employed by **Seneca Trine** in the private war of vengeance which he wages against **Alan Law**, son of the man (now dead) who was innocently responsible for the accident which rendered **Trine** a helpless cripple for life. **Alan** loves and is loved by **Trine's** daughter **Rose. Judith, Rose's** twin and double, but a woman of violent and uncertain temper, promises her father to compass **Alan's** death; but under dramatic circumstances **Alan** saves her life and so, unwillingly, wins her love as well as **Rose's**. In spite of her jealousy of **Rose, Judith** refuses to serve out the vow she made her father, and at the time this story opens is actively assisting **Alan** and **Rose** and their friend **Tom Barcus** to escape the persecution of **Trine** and his aides led by his confidential man, **Ona Marrophat.**

I—THE LAST WARNING.

In the chill, violet-shadowed dusk of that clear evening, a chap-fallen motor car crept sluggishly into the little mountain town of Mesquite at the heels of two mutinous mules, driven by a chauffeur who steered with one hand while the other flourished a crackling whip-lash over the backs of its sole motive power.

Its one passenger, a cripple as helpless as the car itself, huddled in a corner of the rear seat, saluted Mesquite with a snarl. Though he was in sore need of such rude comforts as the town stood prepared to afford him, his demeanor toward it was that of one who suffers an indignity rather than begs accommodation.

And now, as the car crawled to a pause before the Mountain house—Mesquite's one caravanserai—and Mesquite itself, to the last flea-bitten hound, gathered round to view this wonder, Mr. Trine's indignation and chagrin distilled words of poisonous import.

Far from resenting this, Mesquite, pipe in mouth, hands in pockets, admired and applauded, and rather resented the change that befell when two other strangers (whose earlier appearance in town had helped make that one day memorable beyond all others in Mesquite's history) charged out of the Mountain house and interrupted the elder devil with cries of greeting and jubilation.

The leader of these answered to the name of Marrophat; his companion was a person named Jimmy. One guarded word from Marrophat was all that was required to change the old man's oaths to phrases of honeyed appreciation.

What passed between the trio after they disappeared behind that bedchamber door Mesquite could by no means guess. But that a celebration of some sort was in progress was evidenced by the frequency with which Marrophat and Jimmy called on the bar for more liquid refreshment as well as by bursts of laughter long and loud and somehow strangely cynical of accent.

And toward midnight one belated Mesquito paused in the street outside the Mountain house for one last curious stare at the lighted windows of Mr. Trine's quarters, and so witnessed an incident which puzzled him by fits and starts throughout the balance of his days.

He saw, clearly silhouetted against the glowing oblong of the window, the Mephistophelean profile of Seneca Trine, distorted with a grimace of the cruelest joy that ever heart of man conceived. He saw Marrophat approach his master with a drunken swagger and a speech which, though indistinguishable to the unseen auditor, unquestionably afforded both of the other men ample excuse for ecstatic glee. Toward its conclusion Mr. Marrophat apparently capped the peak of jubilation by fumbling in his coat pocket and bringing forth something which strongly resembled a single playing card.

Now when he had contrived to master his mirth, the cripple made a gesture which eloquently abolished this card, a gesture which said quite plainly: "All that is finished. The thing has served its purpose! To hell with it!"

Whereupon, with a smart jerk of his wrist, Mr. Marrophat sent the card spinning and sailing out through the open window to lose itself in the night.

The watcher didn't see it fall, and though he spent an unconscionable time searching for it in the deep dust of the roadway, he went his way in the end with curiosity unsated: Fate had reserved that card for a higher purpose.

Undisturbed, it lay where it had fallen, face upward, not a dozen feet from the front door of the Mountain house, until another day dawned on Mesquite.

Then, in the clear light of that dawn, four more strangers straggled into town—two weary and haggard men, two footsore and bedraggled women. One of these last was dressed in a suit of man's clothing, much the worse for wear. The other members of the party one and all wore the look of people who have escaped the jaws of death by the narrowest of imaginable squeaks.

At sight of the Mountain house the party betrayed slight symptoms of a more cheerful spirit: rejoicing in its promise of food and drinks and beds withal wherein to sleep, the four quickened their steps.

But of a sudden one of the women—she who wore the garments of her sex—paused, uttered a low cry, a-thrill with terror, and clutching the arm of the man nearest her, pointed down to the card that stared up from the dust at her feet.

It was a Trey of Hearts.

II—FULL FLIGHT.

"Oh, what can it mean?" Rose whispered brokenly, clinging to her lover's arm. "Surely you don't think . . . Surely it must be accidental . . . Surely it can't mean—"

"I'm afraid it does," Alan Law responded gravely, eyeing the front of the Mountain house. "Our luck holds consistently—that's all. It wouldn't be in it if we didn't pick out the one place where Marrophat and Jimmy chose to stop over night. Fortunately, it's early: I doubt they're up. With half a show we ought to be able to find some way of putting a good distance between us and this town before they waken . . . Tom!"

But Mr. Barcus was already at his elbow, in thorough sympathy with Alan's interpretation of the significance to be attached to the card that trembled in Rose's hand.

"Sharp's the word!" he agreed. "And there's a motor car over there, in front of the blacksmith's. Probably we can hire her—"

"Trine's car!" Alan ejaculated, swinging round and recognizing the automobile at a glance. "Then he's here, as well!"

"Looks like it," Barcus admitted. "But so much the better. We'll just naturally take the darn' thing off his hands, and I'll bet a dollar there isn't another car within a radius of fifty miles!"

But his confidence was demonstrated to be premature by the discovery, which rewarded the first cursory examination, that the car was very thoroughly out of commission.

Two minutes later, however, their earnest inquiries elicited the fact that, although Barcus was justified in his surmise that the neighboring country was poverty-stricken in respect of motor cars, Mesquite itself boasted two motorcycles whose owners were not indifferent to a chance to sell them second-hand at a considerable advance on the retail list price of the machines, when new.

And thus it was that, within ten minutes from Rose's discovery of that chance-flung warning in the dust, the party was again in rapid motion.

His beauty sleep disturbed by the departure of the machine bearing Barcus and Judith, Seneca Trine roused on an elbow and looked out of the window just in time to see the second motorcycle gathering momentum, Alan steering, Rose in the seat behind.

Sixty seconds later a flaunting banner of dust was all that remained to remind Mesquite that Romance had passed that way—that, and a series of passionate screams emanating from the bedchamber of Seneca Trine, where the cripple lay possessed by seven devils of insensate rage.

Fumbled in His Coat Pocket and Brought Forth a Playing Card.

His screams brought attendance; but it was a matter of many precious minutes before his demands could be met and Marrophat and Jimmy roused from their crapulous slumbers in adjoining chambers; and half an hour elapsed before the chauffeur, roused from his own well-earned rest, succeeded in convincing the pair that pursuit with the motor car was out of the question until he had spent at least half the day overhauling the motor and mending the mischief that had developed in it.

But the devil takes care of his own: within another half hour what seemed to be sheer, bull-headed, dumb luck brought a casual automobile to Mesquite—a two-seated, high-power racing machine of the latest and speediest pattern, driven by two irresponsible wayfarers who proved only too susceptible to Marrophat's offer of double the cost of the car—f. o. b. Detroit—for its immediate surrender.

The two piled out promptly enough; Marrophat and Jimmy jumped in; Trine from his bedroom window sped them on their murderous mission.

It must have been an hour later when Alan, checking his motorcycle as it surmounted the summit of a long upgrade, looked back and discovered, several miles distant on the far-flung windings of the mountain road, a small crimson shape that ran like a mad thing tirelessly pursued by a cloud of tawny dust like a golden ghost.

A motor car, beyond all question, and one of uncommon road-devouring quality: it might or might not contain Marrophat and Jimmy, once more in pursuit. Whether or not, bitter experience had long since educated Alan in the gentle art of taking no chances.

Barcus and Judith must be overtaken and warned—no easy matter, since the machine which bore them was, if anything, faster than Alan's, just as the racing automobile was faster than either.

Alan kept his gaze steadfast to the road before them, daring not once to look up and round or back, but constrained ever to watch their way; for at such frightful speed as they were now making the slightest obstruction was fraught with direst peril; one little sidelong swerve from that narrow and torjuous path, and death would be their portion.

So sinuous and meandering was its course, indeed, that Alan seldom could see a hundred yards of it ahead, but must pelt on in panic flight, hoping for the best—that Judith and Barcus would soon show up in front, that something might happen to hinder the pursuit—never knowing whether the latter lost or gained.

And thus catastrophe befell . . .

Round the swelling bosom of a wooded mountainside the motorcycle swept like a hunted hare, and without the least warning came upon Barcus and Judith, dismounted, Barcus bending over his cycle and tinkering with its motor.

For one horripilating instant collision seemed unavoidable.

And it was impossible to stop the cycle—so brief was all his warning. In desperation Alan chose the outside of the road; and for the space of a single heartbeat thought that he might possibly make it, but with the next realized that he would not—seeing the front wheel swing off over the lip of the slope.

At this he acted sharply and upon sheer instinct. As the cycle left the road altogether he risked a broken knee by releasing his grasp of the handlebars and straightening out his leg and driving it down forcibly against the roadbed. The effect of this was to lift him bodily from the saddle: the machine shot from beneath him like some strange projectile hurled from the bore of a great gun; and Rose crashed against him in the same fraction of a second.

Headlong they plunged as one down the hillside, struck its shelving surface a good twenty feet from the brink of the road, and flying apart, tumbled their separate ways down the remainder of the drop and into the friendly shelter of the underbrush.

Something nearly miraculous saved them whole. Beyond a few scratches and bruises and a severe shaking up, they escaped unharmed. And they were picking themselves up and regaining their breath and recollecting their scattered wits when, with impetus no less terrific than their own had been, the pursuing motor car swung round the bend and hurled itself directly at the two who remained upon the road above.

III—SACRIFICE.

But Tom Barcus hadn't failed to profit by the warning implicit in Alan's accident.

He was therefore on the alert, quick to see the racing automobile when it came hurtling round the bend, and in the very nick of time grasped Judith's arm and swung her bodily with him back out of harm's way, amid the trees that bordered the inside of the road.

Of necessity his motorcycle suffered. Abandoned in the middle of the road, it was struck by the buffers of the motor car and flung aside as if it had been nothing more ponderable than a truss of straw—landing half-way down the embankment, a hopeless tangle of shattered tubing and twisted wire.

At first blush the circumstance seemed surprising, that the car did not stop. But then Barcus reminded himself that Marrophat and Jimmy could not possibly have witnessed the accident involving Alan and Rose, who, together with the wreck of their machine, remained well-cloaked by the underbrush at the bottom of the canyon. In all probability, then, the assassins had assumed that Alan had hurried on; and since their own first business was concerned exclusively with them, they had done likewise.

As for Rose and Alan—heaven alone knew what had happened to them. So Barcus set himself to find out whatever Providence knew without more delay.

To find them not only alive but practically unscathed affected that loyal soul almost to tears.

But when congratulations had been mutually exchanged, there fell an awkward pause. The eyes of the four sought one another's ruefully, each pair quick with the unuttered but inexorable inquiry: What next?

In the outcome, it was Mr. Barcus who advanced the suggestion which was adopted—though this was its reception more through lack of a better than for any actual appeal intrinsic in the proposition.

"When we broke down, up there," he ventured, with a backward jerk of his thumb to indicate the road, "I saw a canyon branching off from this one about a quarter of a mile over yonder. If it's all the same to you people, we might stroll round that way and see what its natural attractions may be—if any. But it's sure a mighty poor sort of a canyon that doesn't lead anywhere."

"Sufficient!" Mr. Law interrupted with a bleak smile.

Crooking a deferential arm, Barcus offered it to Judith.

"Everything is lovely in the formal garden," he insisted—"so sweetly romantic. Are you game for an idle saunter, just to while the idle hours away?"

The woman found spirit enough for a wan smile as she tucked her hand gratefully beneath his arm.

"You're the cheerfulest soul I ever met," she said demurely. "What I'm going to do without you when—if ever—we get out of this awful business, goodness only knows."

"Let's talk of something else," he suggested hastily.

"Unless, of course," she pursued with unbroken gravity, "I marry you . . ."

"Heaven," the young man prayed fervently, "forfend!"

"That is hardly gallant—"

"I mean—heaven forfend that you should throw yourself away!"

"Humph!" she mused. "Perhaps you're right."

Their banter was not without a subtle object, namely to reassure the girl who followed, supported by her lover's arm.

In the course of the last twenty-four hours Rose's jealousy of her sister's new-found friendliness with Alan had become acutely evident. The least courtesy which circumstances now and again demanded that he show Judith or seem a boor, was enough to cloud the countenance of Alan's betrothed.

Slowly and painfully these four toiled along an obscure trail that followed the windings of the little river, until a branch struck into the main stream and so discovered to them yet another trail leading into the westward canyon.

Then again slowly and painfully they plodded on, following blindly another trail blazed by Fates as blind as they.

Above them, on the road they had abandoned, the crimson racer doubled back to the point where it had passed Judith and Barcus; its occupants descended, explored, and came presently upon the trail of the fugitives.

Bloodhounds could not have settled down upon a scent with more good-will and eagerness than Mr. Marrophat and his faithful aide.

The sun was high and blazing above the canyon when the pursuit came within rifle shot of the chase.

The spiteful crack roused the quartet from a pause of lethargic dismay due to tardy appreciation of the fact that they had penetrated witlessly almost to the end of a blind alley.

A hasty council of war armed Alan with Judith's revolver and posted him behind a bowlder commanding the approaches to the chasm. The weapon, a powerful .45, had a range sufficient to numb the impetuosity of the assassins and keep them under cover and out of sight of the desperate essays the fugitives were making to compass an escape.

For in the shed behind an abandoned log cabin—souvenir, no doubt, of some forgotten prospector—Barcus had unearthed a length of stout hempen rope.

With the aid of a rusty shovel he had hacked this into two equal lengths. One of these lengths he proceeded to make fast round his own waist, then round Rose's. The other he left to be similarly employed by Alan and Judith. For it was agreed that they must climb, and while the cliff offered no problem to daunt a mountain-climber of any pretensions, it was considered best that the fugitives should be hitched up in pairs against any possibility of a slip. The pairing had been determined by the fact that Barcus boasted some slight experience in mountaineering, while Rose was plainly the most exhausted of the two women, the least able to help herself in an emergency.

He had worked his cautious way, with the girl in tow, to a point about midway up the face of the cliff, following a long diagonal that provided the easiest climbing, when Alan stole back to Judith and reported that, on the evidence of observation and belief, he was convinced that the pursuit had turned back—perhaps for want of ammunition, perhaps to execute some less hazardous attempt upon the lives of the fugitives.

Without delay, then, he made the free end of the rope fast round his own waist and, following the way Barcus had chosen, began the ascent.

Two-thirds of the climb had been accomplished, and Rose and Barcus had arrived in safety at the top, before the temptation to look down proved irresistible.

Alan shuddered and swallowed hard before resuming the ascent.

Another twenty feet, however, brought him to a ledge quite six feet wide, offering a broad and easy path to the summit. He gained this with a prayer of heartfelt relief and was on the point of rising to his feet when a cry of horror from Barcus and a scream of terror from Rose, watching over the upper edge, warned him barely in time to enable him to snatch at and grasp a knob of rock before Judith's weight suddenly tautened the rope between them and jerked Alan's legs from under him.

His feet and legs kicking the empty air beyond the lip of the ledge, he lay face downward, clutching desperately the knob of rock, praying that it might not come away in his grasp.

The fall of twenty feet to the shale roof was nothing. What would follow would, however, spell death. The impact of her body would set the shale in motion, like an avalanche—and beyond the eaves was only emptiness and the bowlder-strewn bed of the chasm, a hundred feet below!

The sweat poured from his face like rain. His eyes started in their sockets. The blood drummed in his ears with a roar resembling distant thunder. His fingers grew numb, his throat dry . . .

He felt that he could not hold on another instant when, abruptly, that torture was no more. The rope had been relieved of its burden. He heard a scream from below echoed by one from above, then the thump of Judith's body falling on the shale, then the slithering rumble of the landslide gathering momentum . . .

Barcus, at length arrived, assisted him to a place of security. Spent and faint and sick with horror, he lay prone, shuddering.

Only the assurance of Barcus that Judith had somehow escaped being precipitated over the eaves of the shale roof roused him and gave him nerve enough to resume the climb.

It was true, when he found courage to look and see for himself: she lay within three yards of the brink, supine, her face upturned to the sun, unstirring—she dared not stir: a single movement was calculated to set the shale bed again in motion.

Painfully he realized that if, as Barcus asserted, she had deliberately cut the rope herself, Judith had offered up her life to spare his own.

IV—RETRIBUTION.

And yet the very consciousness of the girl's danger was all the stimulant that Alan needed to recall him to himself.

Once arrived with Barcus at the top of the cliff, he lost no time in setting about preparations to effect her rescue.

In this business, Fortune smiled upon him, as it were, by predisposition.

A broad roadway ran along the top of the precipice, turning off, at a little distance to the right, to descend the mountainside. And just beyond this turning Providence had chosen to locate the camp of a hydraulic mining outfit.

Alan's appearance at the top, in fact, was coincident with the arrival at that point of half a dozen excited miners; and he had no more than voiced his demands than three of their number were hastening back to the camp to procure rope and more hands.

Within five minutes Alan, against the protests of Rose and Barcus, was being lowered over the edge and down to the shale roof, on which he landed at a spot far to one side of Judith to escape all danger of sending a second landslide down upon her.

Picking his way carefully down to the very brink, Alan edged along this, more than once saved a fall to death only by the rope, until he stood immediately below Judith.

Then pausing, he instructed her carefully, tossed the end of the rope into her hands, and when she had wound it twice round her arms, crept up to her side and helped her make it fast about her body.

His signal to the miners that all was well educed prompt response. There was a giddy interval in which the two swung perilously between heaven and earth. Then they stood once more in safety.

Supported by sympathetic hands, the quartet staggered into camp, their story, as condensed by Barcus and breathlessly confirmed by Alan, already winning them enthusiastic champions.

And this was very well for them. For they had no more than seated themselves and begun to appreciate what perils they had just escaped, when the rumble of a motor car sounded beyond the shoulder of the hill.

Startled by this alarm once more into full command of his flagging faculties, Alan rose and stumbled out into the roadway, taking quick cognizance of such facilities for defense as the camp afforded and issuing instructions with a voice vibrant with fear, not for his own safety, but for the safety of those whom he loved.

Not far from the point where the road swung from the cliff to thread the camp the hydraulic nozzle was in action, its terrific force of water melting the mountainside away ton by ton.

Toward this Barcus ran at top speed, gaining the man in charge of the nozzle just as the car swung round the bend.

Pausing only long enough to make certain that there could be no mistake—and having this certainty made doubly sure by Jimmy's action in rising from his seat and firing over the windshield pointblank at Alan as this last stood waiting in the roadway—Barcus and the miner swung the nozzle round until it bore directly on the car.

The power of its stream was such that the car was checked instantly in its tracks; and before the water could have been shut off or the stream diverted, the machine was driven back to the very lip of the cliff and over it completely, taking with it those twain upon whose efforts all the hopes of Seneca Trine of late had been centered.

A death that was merciful, in that it was instantaneous, awaited them at the foot of the cliff.

(To be continued.)

NEW MEMBERS IN NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY 137

Only Six Senators and 27 Representatives Re-Elected.

Republicans Gained Only Four Seats in Senate and Four in House, Leaving 43 Democrats in Senate and 97 in the House.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 14.—While the Democratic party lost only four seats in the State Senate and four in the House in the recent election, the new members of the General Assembly of 1915 will be overwhelmingly in the majority in both houses, only six members of the last Senate and 27 members of the last House having been re-elected, according to the complete list of the members of the next Legislature, compiled and published by the News and Observer.

Complete returns show that the Senate will contain 43 Democrats and 7 Republicans. The Senate of 1913 contained 47 Democrats and 3 Republicans, so it will be seen that the Republicans have made a gain of four seats.

The House will be composed of 97 Democrats, 21 Republicans, two independents. The 1913 House contained 101 Democrats, 16 republicans, two Progressives and one Independent. The Democratic membership shows a slight loss, while the Republicans have gained a few seats and the Progressive membership has disappeared entirely.

Old Members Re-Elected.

Of the 50 members of the 1913 Senate six of them will be members of the 1915 body, these being Messrs. H. W. Stubbs, H. A. Gilliam, George R. McLeod, F. P. Hobgood, Jr., Dorman Thompson and Zebulon Weaver. Others elected to the Senate have been members of a former body, but not the last session.

In the House 27 members of the 1913 body are returned as representatives in 1915. These are Messrs. R. A. Doughton, Alleghany; F. E. Thomas, Anson; T. C. Bowie, Ashe; H. S. Williams, Cabarrus; F. W. Bynum, Chatham; G. A. Whitford, Craven; Galatin Roberts, Buncombe; A. H. Etheridge, Dare; T. F. Cherry, Edgecombe; S. S. Mauney, Gaston; L. J. H. Mewborne, Greene; G. V. Gatling, Gates; D. R. Noland, Haywood; Thomas McBryde, Hoke; H. P. Grier, Iredell; T. N. Hall, Iredell; L. H. Allred, Johnston; C. M. Wilson, Johnston; A. A. F. Sewell, Lee; E. R. Wooten, Lenoir; A. R. Dunning, Martin; Henry A. Page, Moore; J. T. Wall, Rockingham; C. M. Faircloth, Sampson; D. V. Carroll, Stokes; C. B. Deaver, Transylvania; F. R. Mintz, Wayne.

The complete list of members of the 1915 Senate and House follow:

(Names unmarked are Democrats.)

Senate.

First District—W. L. Cohoon, Elizabeth City, and J. S. McNider, Hertford.

Second District—H. W. Stubbs, Williamston, and Mark Majette, Columbia.

Third District—T. T. Speight, Windsor.

Fourth District—H. A. Gilliam, Tarboro, and R. L. Steadman, Halifax.

Fifth District — F. C. Harding, of Greenville.

Sixth District—R. B. White, Franklinton, and T. M. Washington, Wilson.

Seventh District—A. D. Ward, New Bern, and Frank Thompson, Jacksonville.

Eighth District—E. A. Stevens, of Coldsboro.

Ninth District—R. D. Johnson, Warsaw.

Tenth District—W. B. Cooper, Wilmington.

Eleventh District — Donald McRackan, Whiteville.

Twelfth District — Geo. B. McLeod, Lumberton.

Thirteenth District — J. W. Johnson, Raeford.

Fourteenth District—W. H. Fisher, (R.), and Ezra Parker, (R.).

Fifteenth District—W. B. Snow, Raleigh.

Sixteenth District—Tasker Polk, of Warrenton.

Seventeenth District—T. G. Currin, Oxford.

Eighteenth District—Frank Nash, of Hillsboro; E. F. Upchurch, Yanceyville.

Nineteenth District—C. O. McMichael, Wentworth.

Twentieth District—F. P. Hobgood, Jr., Greensboro.

Twenty-First District—J. B. Atwater, Bynum, and C. M. Muse, Carthage.

Twenty-Second District—Frank McAuley, Mt. Gilead.

Twenty-Third District—J. S. Efird, Albemarle, and Ney McNeely, Monroe.

Twenty-Fourth District—John A. McRae, Charlotte, and W. L. Morris, Concord.

Twenty-Fifth District—B. B. Miller, Salisbury.

Twenty-Sixth District — Hugh G. Chatham, Winston-Salem.

Twenty-Seventh District—Rufus L. Haymore (R.), Mt. Airy.

Twenty-Eighth District — Linville Bumgardner (R.), Wilkesboro.

Twenty-Ninth District — Dorman Thompson, Statesville.

Thirtieth District—Charles A. Jonas, (R.), Lincolnton.

Thirty-First District — Arthur M. Dixon, Gastonia.

Thirty-Second District — O. Max Gardner, Shelby, and E. B. Cloud, Columbus.

Thirty-Third District—D. F. Giles, Marion, and B. F. Davis, Morganton.

Thirty-Fourth District—R. L. Ballou, Jefferson.

Thirty-Fifth District — John E. Lineback (R.), Spruce Pine.

Thirty-Sixth District—Zebulon Weaver, Asheville.

Thirty-Seventh District — Jos. Paxton, Brevard.

Thirty-Eighth District—John C. Herbert (R.), Hayesville.

House.

Alamance—J. H. Vernon, Burlington

Alexander—Ira Walden (R.), Stony Point.

Alleghany—R. A. Doughton, Sparta.

Anson—F. E. Thomas, Wadesboro.

Ashe—T. C. Bowie, Jefferson.

Avery—W. M. Johnson (R.)

Beaufort—J. L. Mayo, Washington.

Bertie—Dr. H. A. Capehart, Roxobel.

Bladen—J. B. Clark, Elizabethtown.

Brunswick—B. L. Hewett (R.)

Buncombe—Gallatin Roberts, Asheville, and H. L. Nettles, Skyland.

Burke—Dr. A. M. Dula (R.), Morganton.

Cabarrus—H. S. Williams (R.), Concord.

Caldwell—Dr. A. A. Kent, Lenoir.

Camden—W. P. Barco, Shiloh.

Carteret—M. Leslie Davis, Beaufort.

Caswell—P. M. Somers.

Catawba—J. Y. Killian (R.), Hickory.

Chatham—F. W. Bynum, Pittsboro.

Cherokee — D. Witherspoon, (R.).

Chowan—P. H. Bell, Edenton.

Clay—O. L. Anderson (R.), Hayesville.

Cleveland—J. B. Smith, Shelby.

Craven—G. A. Whitford, Askins.

Columbus—A. M. Benton (Ind.), Evergreen.

Cumberland—Jno. H. Currie, Fayetteville.

Currituck—Pierce Hampton, Water Lily.

Dare—A. H. Etheridge (Ind.).

Davidson—C. H. B. Leonard (R.), Lexington.

Davie — Thos. J. Hendrix (R.), of Mocksville, R. F. D. 4.

Duplin—Dr. R. L. Carr, Rose Hill.

Durham—Benehan Cameron, Durham, and J. Ed. Pegram, Durham.

Edgecombe — T. F. Cherry, Rocky Mount.

Forsyth—P. Frank Hanes, Winston-Salem, and Walter A. Mickle, Winston-Salem.

Franklin—J. T. Inscoe, Castalia.

Gaston—Jno. C. Puett, Dallas, and Samuel S. Mauney, Cherryville.

Graham—C. Z. Denton, Robbinsville.

Gates—G. V. Gatlin, Drum Hill.

Granville—D. G. Brummitt, Oxford.

Greene—L. H. J. Mewborn, Snow Hill.

Guilford—Robt. Brockett, High Point, N. L. Eure, Greensboro, and W. A. Bowman, Liberty.

Halifax—W. W. Long, Roanoke Rapids, and J. H. Darden, Spring Hill.

Harnett—F. M. McKay (R.).

Haywood—D. R. Noland, Crabtree.

Henderson—G. H. Valentine, Hendersonville.

Hertford—Stanley Winborne, Murfreesboro.

Hoke—Thos. McBryde, Raeford.

Hyde—J. M. Clayton, Englehard.

Iredell—H. P. Grier, Statesville, and Thos. N. Hall, Mooresville.

Jackson—B. C. Jones, Gay.

Johnston — L. H. Allred, Smithfield, and C. M. Wilson, Wilson's Mill.

Jones—B. B. Collins, Maysville.

Lee—A. A. F. Seawell, Sanford.

Lenoir—E. R. Wooten, Kinston.

Lincoln—Jno. E. Hoover, Henry.

Macon—W. J. Jenkins, West Mill.

Martin—A. R. Dunning, Williamston.

Madison—Plato D. Ebbs, Marshall.

McDowell—Byron Conley, Marion.

Mecklenburg—R. C. Freeman, Charlotte; Robt. S. Hutchinson, Charlotte, and T. J. Renfrow, Matthews.

Mitchell — Jno. H. Phillips, Bakersville.

Montgomery—M. A. Bennett, Jackson Springs.

Moore—Henry A. Page, Aberdeen.

Nash—Jacob Battle, Rocky Mount, and Gray R. King, Nashville.

New Hanover — W. P. Stacy, Wilmington.

Northampton—T. W. Mason, Garysburg.

Onslow—Horace B. Grant, Sneed's Ferry.

Orange—S. S. Smith (R.).

Pamlico—Jordan Carraway, Messic.

Pasquotank—W. L. Small, Elizabeth City.

Pender—J. B. Scott, Rocky Point.

Perquimans—Jos. S. Winslow, Hertford.

Person—Dr. E. J. Tucker, Roxboro.

Pitt—J. C. Galloway, Greenville, and J. J. Laughinghouse, Greenville.

Polk—J. T. Camp, R. F. D.

Randolph—Dr. G. A. Foster.

Richmond—M. C. Freeman, Hamlet.

Robeson—Marshall Shepherd, Orrum, and G. B. Sellars, Maxton.

Rockingham—J. T. Wall, Stoneville, and Jesse L. Roberts, Reidsville.

Rowan—T. J. Brown, Salisbury, and W. C. Coughenour, Jr., Salisbury.

Rutherford—J. F. Alexander, Forest City.

Sampson—C. M. Faircloth (R.).

Scotland—L. M. Blue, Gibson.

Stanley—L. H. Bost, Big Lick.

Stokes—D. V. Carroll (R.), Mizpah.

Surry — Matthew H. Norman (R.), Dobson.

Swain—J. A. Gibbs (R.), Whittier.

Transylvania—C. B. Deaver (R.), Brevard.

Tyrrell—J. C. Brickhouse, Columbia.

Vance—J. C. Kittrell, Kittrell.

Union—J. C. M. Vann, Monroe, and W. G. Long, Monroe.

Wake—Clyde A. Douglas, Raleigh; A. P. Smith, Holly Springs, and D. B. Harrison, Eagle Rock.

Warren—Dr. P. J. Macon, Warrenton.

Washington—A. W. Swain, Plymouth.

Watauga—A. W. Smith (R.), Mabel.

Wayne—M. H. Allen, Goldsboro, and F. R. Mintz, Mt. Olive.

Wilkes—T. S. Bryan (R.), Trap Hill.

Wilson—John L. Bailey, Elm City.

Yadkin—S. C. Williams (R.), Yadkinville.

Yancey—G. Penley Deyton, Toecane.

MRS. W. L. SANDERSON DEAD

Wife of Well Known Duplin County Citizen Dies in Richmond.

Warsaw, N. C., Nov. 13.—Mrs. W. L. Sanderson, the wife of a well known farmer of this section, died in a hospital in Richmond, Va., where she was taken a few days ago for an operation for cancer of the stomach. She died before the operation could be performed, as her weak condition would not permit the ordeal which she would have been obliged to undergo. The remains were brought here this morning, and interment was made this afternoon in the family burying ground on the farm of Mr. Herbert Middleton, a few miles from town.

The deceased was about 45 years of age, and is survived by her husband, several step children, and other near relatives.

500 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

Duplin County Farmer Grows Potatoes That Are Potatoes.

Warsaw, N. C., Nov. 12.—Mr. Will Draughan, who resides on a farm near here, is exhibiting some very fine sweet potatoes, and while he is not claiming to be the champion potato grower, the ones that he has grown look as if they were grown for the Wilmington Agricultural Fair, or some exhibition of a like nature. These potatoes he claims have grown at the rate of 500 bushels to the acre, and he says that 18 of them will fill a bushel measure "brimming full."

SHORTAGE OF FUNDS TO FIGHT LIVESTOCK DISEASE.

Subject of Long Conference Among Agricultural Department Officials.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Shortage of funds available for the campaign against the live stock foot and mouth disease epidemic was the subject of long conferences today between Secretary Houston and other department of agriculture officials. Later it was said a statement on the subject would be issued tomorrow.

Officials fear lack of funds will hamper the department's work of eradicating the disease.

The question has been raised as to whether available funds appropriated for other purposes may be diverted to fight the disease. Legal phases on this question were gone into carefully today, but no decision was announced.

ALEXANDER OUTLINES LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

For Consideration of State Farmers' Union

President of Farmers' Union Declares for Statewide Primary, Salary System, Budget System, Race Segregation, Etc.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 14.—In an article to appear in this week's Progressive Farmer, President H. Q. Alexander, of the State Farmers' Union, suggests a legislative, programme for consideration by the State meeting in Greenville, November 18 and 19. Dr. Alexander says:

"An ideal social life in rural communities is dependent on just and equitable economic relations between classes and industries—an educational system giving every child a practical education, that he may become an efficient producer, and a hearty and sympathetic spirit of co-operation between individuals and classes.

"This can only obtain by having a homogeneous land-owning population, which can be obtained only through race segregation in land ownership.

"In addition to continuing our unflagging work for business co-operation, diversified farming, and practical education, I suggest the following legislative programme for the coming year:

"A state-wide legalized primary for all parties on the same date, and for all officers from president to constable. This law to be reinforced by a most stringent corrupt practice act.

"The elimination of every unnecessary officer and employe from all departments of our state and county governments, and the study and investigation of the commission form of government with a view of adopting it for state and counties.

"The budget system of appropriations for all our educational and eleemosynary institutions.

"The salary system instead of the fee system in all county offices.

"The reform of our taxation laws, so that this burden may be laid upon all men justly and equitably in proportion to their ability to pay. If the constitutional amendments failed this time, then the campaign of education should be continued until the masses recognize the necessity, the wisdom and the benefits of such changes.

"All tax payers should be credited with amount of mortgage indebtedness on purchase price of property, and the holder of the mortgage, or deed of trust, should be compelled to list the same for taxation. The list taker should be required to consult the county records and list all solvent credits recorded.

"The 6 per cent interest law should be so amended that no man would dare to violate it under any circumstances.

"As already intimated, the work of educating the people to the necessity of a homogeneous land-owning population—rural land segregation between the races—should be continued until the benefits of such a law are recognized by all.

"The advisability of repealing the crop lien, or crop mortgage law should be carefully considered. One of the cardinal principles of the Farmers' Union is 'to discourage the credit and mortgage system.'

"There is no matter of more importance to the farming and laboring people of North Carolina than a system of banking adapted to their needs. The committees of Congress have been considering a rural credits bill, but in North Carolina we should not wait and take chances on what Congress may or may not do. The next General Assembly should provide for a system of rural credits on the co-operative basis and backed by the State."

After "War Tax."

Internal Revenue Collector J. W. Bailey and his deputies are giving special attention now to preparations for putting in operation in this district the machinery for collecting the "war tax" imposed by Congress which represents increased taxes on spirituous liquors and a great number of special taxes that reach numerous classes of the people of the State and varied business interests. It is expected that this "war tax" will have the effect of greatly increasing the receipts of this internal revenue district, which is not, however, expected to yield anything like as much "war tax" revenue as districts in other sections of the country. The act is to be in full force on and after November 1.

Crack Water System.

The city commissioners, headed by Mayor James I. Johnson, are just now completing what they insist is one of the very best city water systems in the whole country. The commissioners purchased the old Wake Water Company's plant for $250,000 and have spent $225,000 in rehabilitating and enlarging it to a capacity for 3,000,000 gallons of standard filtered water per day, with the city now requiring not less than 2,000,000 gallons. The water now supplied is as clear as can be and shows excellent tests of purity with the use of the most infinitesimal quantity of chloride of soda—only ten pounds to 2,000,000 gallons of water being used. In the bringing of the plant to its high standard of efficiency, the commissioners have had mishaps and adverse conditions to surmount, but the congratulations they are now receiving compensate for all this. The work has been under the personal direction of Commissioner Richard R. Seawell.

Better Health Conditions.

The health authorities of Raleigh are much gratified at having reduced very considerably the number of cases of diphtheria in the city, there being now less than a half dozen, whereas, at one time recently there were 14 cases under quarantine at one time.

The remodeled and enlarged postoffice building here is about ready now for the installation of the new furniture and other equipment, very little if any of the old furniture being returned to the remodeled building. New furniture has not yet arrived and this may delay the reoccupation of the building, although bids are now called for to move the postoffice the offices of internal revenue collector, marshal, clerk of the court and others into the new building, beginning November 17. A term of Federal court begins November 23. This may be held in the present temporary quarters.

Altough there were an unusual number of forest fires on the national forests of Oregon and Washington this year, the loss of merchantable timber has been relatively small.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH

Industrial and Other Enterprises in the Carolinas and Other States Reported.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Baltimore, Nov. 12.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Kentucky Cotton Yarn Co., Louisville, Ky., will incorporate with capital stock of $100,000; acquired plant and will install machinery to manufacture coarse cotton yarns to a capacity of 75,000 pounds per week; will use about 9,000 bales of cotton annually.

Morris & Co., Chicago, purchased 3e acres of land in Cotton Addition, El Paso, Texas, adjoining 15 acres already owned, and will build stock yards, including dehorning chutes, dipping vats, three-story stock exchange building, etc.

Union Stock Yards, Nashville, Tenn., was incorporated with capital stock of $500,000 to establish stock yards, etc.

Beaumont Rice Mills, Beaumont, Tex., was incorporated with $300,000 capital stock to operate rice mills.

Berkley Manufacturing Co., Cape Charles, Va., was incorporated with $25,000 capital stock.

Haven Manufacturing Co., Oklahoma City, organized with $25,000 capital stock to manufacture small folding garment hook.

J. Edgar Pew, Tulsa, Okla., representing capitalists purchased 165 acres of land fronting on Neches river at Beaumont, Tex., and plans to build oil refinery.

Charles Colcord and S. A. Horton, Oklahoma City, will organize company to build cotton mills.

Marlboro Grain & Elevator Co., Bennettsville, S. C., was incorporated; proposes to build 40 to 50-barrel flour and corn meal mill and grain elevator.

Citizens' Ice Co., Paris, Tex., organized with $25,000 capital stock to establish ice plant, etc.

Texas Anchor Fence, Iron & Wire Works, Fort Worth, Tex., will build plant to manufacture iron and wire fence, etc.; will erect one-story building, 100x120 feet, of brick and corrugated iron, to cost $15,000.

French Broad Manufacturing Co., Asheville, N. C., will build spinning mill, warehouses, etc.; company produces cotton quilts, etc.

Hallett Manufacturing Co., Mobile, Ala., will install saw mill and handle manufacturing machinery with daily capacity of 15,000 feet of lumber, 125 dozen hickory handles and 5,000 ash handles for hoes, brooms, rakes, etc.

Hermitage Spoke Co., Nashville, Tenn., was incorporated with capital stock of $30,000 to manufacture spokes.

Blue Ridge Coal Co., Fort Smith, Ark., was incorporated with capital stock of $30,000 to develop coal mines, etc.

Elkhorn & Shelby Creek Coal Co., Jenkins, Ky., will develop 400 acres of coal land near Penny, Ky., all machinery purchased and installed except mining machines.

T. M. DeBarr and O. R. Leggs, Buckhannon, W. Va., will build one-story brick building and equip for excelsior factory; cost $35,000.

Salganik Wolk & Sons, Baltimore, incorporated as Consolidated Beef & Provision Co., and will build packing plant; will erect concrete brick and frame building, 50x50 feet, install 100-ton ice machine, refrigerating plant, smokehouse, etc.

Kilstark Bed Co., Nashville, Tenn., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000 to manufacture invalid beds.

CLAIMS THEY SULKED ON ELECTION DAY

Gudger Says Men Who Voted in Primary Did Not Support Nominee.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 12.—Resenting the statement that "the personality of the Republican-Progressive candidate was no inconsiderable factor in the result" of the recent congressional primary, Congressman James M. Gudger, Jr., Democratic candidate for reelection who was defeated by James J. Britt, Republican-Progressive candidate, in the first statement authorized by the unsuccessful candidate since the election, today declared that the result was due entirely to disaffection in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Congressman Gudger's statement carries the charge that many Democrats who supported his opponents in the Democratic primary last May, chagrined by their losses, refused to support their party's nominee and entered into a secret combination with the Republicans to bring about a Democratic defeat.

Congressman Gudger warns the Democrats of the district that in the selection of a candidate two years hence, they must remember the action of certain Democrats who have encouraged strife in the hope of bringing about the Democratic nominee's defeat and must name a man who supported the ticket this year. The defeated candidate makes the broad charge that men who have sought party recognition aided in the overthrow of Democracy in the Tenth district, and declares that when the battle of ballots was raging, many disappointed Democrats were sulking.

In his statement, Congressman Gudger attributed the reduction of the majority in the House to conditions caused by the European war, which the Democratic party has been made to shoulder and states that the cotton and lumber conditions have had no small part to play in the results of Tuesday's elections.

SMALL BOY BUILDS OWN WIRELESS PLANT.

12-Year-Old Kermit Kramer Builds Station in Elizabeth City.

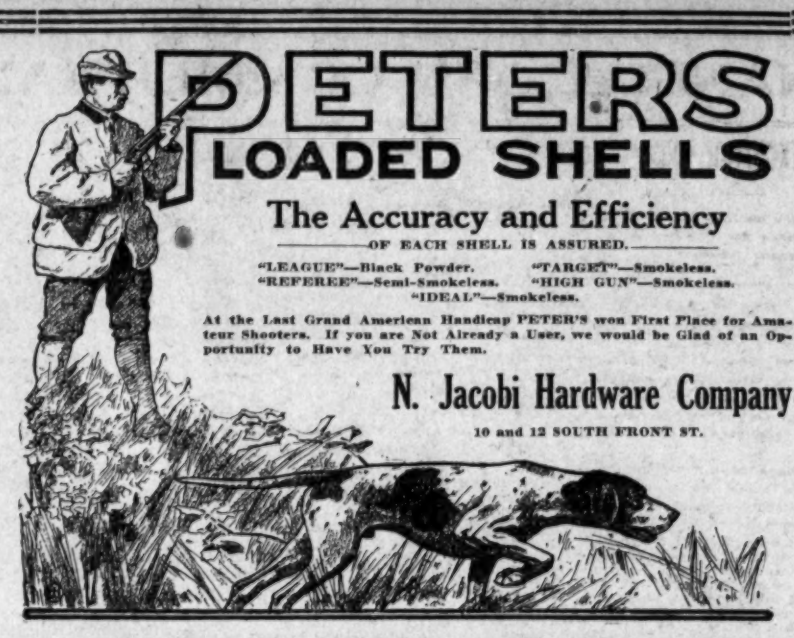
Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 12.—Kermit Kramer, the 12-year-old son of A. K. Kraker, of this city, has constructed and installed without any aid or instructions further than those that he has received in reading books, a complete wireless telegraph station which receives wireless messages from the stations at Virginia Beach, Norfolk and Cape Hatteras.

He has his shop and wireless station in the back lot at the home of his parents in Main street.

He constructed the aerials and mounted them himself, manufactured the most of his wireless apparatus and assembled it without any help from anyone. He kept tinkering away on his station, perfecting it as he discovered the defects, until last night he was surprised when he picked up messages from the station at Virginia Beach.

Peoria, Ill., is planning to leave nothing undone to land the 1915 convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists.

Bob Perry, the winner of last year's 300-mile motorcycle race at Savannah, is expecting to again take part in a similar event on Thanksgiving Day.



PETERS LOADED SHELLS

The Accuracy and Efficiency OF EACH SHELL IS ASSURED.

"LEAGUE"—Black Powder. "TARGET"—Smokeless.
"REFEREE"—Semi-Smokeless. "HIGH GUN"—Smokeless.
"IDEAL"—Smokeless.

At the Last Grand American Handicap PETER'S won First Place for Amateur Shooters. If you are Not Already a User, we would be Glad of an Opportunity to Have You Try Them.

N. Jacobi Hardware Company
10 and 12 SOUTH FRONT ST.

ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.
LINE-SCREEN-COLOR PLATES
NEWSPAPER CUTS A SPECIALTY
QUICK SERVICE QUALITY WORK
C. G. SHAUCK
FOURTH FLOOR OBSERVER BLDG. CHARLOTTE, N. CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA:
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER:

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, made and executed by George H. Bellamy and wife Kate T. Bellamy, to the Atlantic Trust & Banking Co., which mortgage is duly recorded in book 71, page 438, Register of Deeds office, New Hanover County, default having been made in the payment of the obligation thereby secured, the undersigned will sell on the 21st day of November, 1914, at Court House door at Public Auction, at noon, for cash, to the highest bidder, a one-eighth undivided interest in and to the following lots, parcel or tract of land, situate in the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, described as follows, to-wit:

FIRST: A lot in the City of Wilmington, BEGINNING at the Northeastern intersection of Market and Fifth streets; runs thence Eastwardly with the Northern line of Market Street, one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet; thence Northwardly parallel with Fifth Street one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet; thence Westwardly parallel with Market Street one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to the Eastern line of Fifth Street; thence Southwardly with said line of Fifth Street one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet to the beginning, being part of Lots 4 and 5, Block 169, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

SECOND: That certain lot in the City of Wilmington, with a four story brick building thereon, BEGINNING at a point in the Northern line of Market Street ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches East of the Eastern line of Front street; runs thence Eastwardly with the Northern line of Market Street; twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence Northwardly parallel with Front Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to Toomer's Alley; thence Westwardly with the Southern line of Toomer's Alley twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence Southwardly parallel with Front Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to the beginning, being parts of Lots 4 and 5, Block 165, according to the official plan of said City of Wilmington.

THIRD: A lot in the City of Wilmington, BEGINNING at the Northwest intersection of Second and Dock Streets; running thence Northwardly with the Western line of Second street sixty-six (66) feet; thence Westwardly parallel with Dock Street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence Southwardly parallel with Second street sixty-six (66) feet to the Northern line of Dock street; thence Eastwardly with the Northern line of Dock Street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet and eleven (11) inches to the beginning, being part of Lot 5, Block 152, according to the official plan of the said City of Wilmington.

FOURTH: A lot in the City of Wilmington, BEGINNING in the Western line of Third Street sixty-six (66) feet North of the Northern line of Wooster Street; runs thence Westwardly parallel with Wooster Street three hundred and thirty (330) feet to the Eastern line of Second Street; thence Northwardly with said line to Second Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; thence Eastwardly parallel with Wooster Street three hundred and thirty (330) feet to the Western line of Third Street; thence Southwardly with said line of Third Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to the beginning, being all of lots 4 and 5, Block 60 according to the official plan of the said City of Wilmington.

FIFTH: A lot in the City of Wilmington, BEGINNING in the Western line of Second Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet south of the Southern line of Queen Street; runs thence Southwardly with said line of Second Street thirty-six (36) feet; thence Westwardly parallel with Queen Street eighty (80) feet; thence Northwardly parallel with Second Street thirty-six (36) feet; thence Eastwardly parallel with Queen Street (80) feet to the beginning, being part of lot 3, Block 59 according to the official plan of said City of Wilmington.

Also all the undivided interest of the said George H. Bellamy of, in and to the Stock or ownership of the late E. M. Bellamy of, in and to the Clarendon Coal Field Company's stock and land situate in the County of Chatham, State of North Carolina, the said stock never having been divided.

Dated and posted this 22nd day of October, 1914.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING CO.
Mortgagee.

J. F. LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27, 28, 29 Garrell Building.

Important To Farmers!

The Corn and Agricultural Show Exhibits from nine counties will be the finest specimens of farm products raised throughout this large territory. It should be especially interesting to all farmers who are not doing as well as those who make the exhibits.

Come to Wilmington November 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th.
REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.
Floral Fair and Fine Arts Exhibit Will be Special Feature

(Space Donated by the Home Savings Bank.)

Humanity's Defense
Against Infection

You cannot dodge the myriads of microbes that are incessantly attacking the human body. But you can render yourself immune from their infection with

Tyree's Antiseptic Powder
The Physician's Favorite

Use it in the bath. It cleanses the pores and refreshes.

Use it in the douche. It soothes the membranes and tissues, while it thoroughly purifies.

Use it if you meet with an accident, a cut or a bruise. It immediately antiseptizes the wound and prepares nature for quick healing.

Use it if you are troubled with aching or swollen feet—it rests and relieves at once.

Remember, bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid and all the other poisons do more harm than good, besides the danger. Don't run the risk. TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

Three Sizes.. 25c, 50c, $1

This COUPON, presented at any of these leading Drug Stores, is good for large FREE sample package:

COUPON
Good for sample Tyree's Antiseptic Powder.
Name.....
Address.....

Robert R. Bellamy, Elvington & Mintz, Garrell Bldg., Cor. Second and Princess Sts.
William H. Green & Co., Cor. Front and Market Sts.
J. Frank Jarman, 107 Princess St.
Mission Pharmacy, 5 North Front St.

J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Inc., Washington, D. C.

CAROLINA SLATED TO WIN

YOU ARE NEEDED TO CHEER HER ON TO VICTORY.

RICHMOND CAROLINA vs VA. $7.20 NORFOLK A. & M. vs W. & L. U.

VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE

"The Standard Railroad of the South."

THANKSGIVING DAY FOOT BALL GAMES

Tickets on sale for all trains November 25th, and for trains scheduled to arrive Richmond at or before 2:10 P. M. November 26th, and for trains scheduled to arrive Norfolk by or before 1:35 P. M., November 26th. All tickets limited to reach original starting point not later than midnight of November 27th, 1914.

Correspondingly low rates from other points. Apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or address:

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.

StarBusiness Locals Get Results.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

COTTON EXCHANGE ANIMATED

Scenes of Much Business on the Floor. Preparations for Opening on Monday Advance.

New York, Nov. 14.—The floor of the cotton exchange was a scene of activity today in preparation for the re-opening on Monday. Telephones were being installed, clerks recalled, new forms and instructions made necessary by the new cotton futures act, under which trading will start were issued.

On all sides a feeling of cheerfulness prevailed, this sentiment not being confined to the exchange alone, for with the re-opening of a speculative market and a stabilizing of prices, an improvement in the foreign exchange market was anticipated and cotton goods operators argued on a more confident demand, while there is reason to believe that exports will increase.

The new week will begin with practically all of the big exchanges open for unrestricted business. Southern advices reported that farm work was being delayed in the Eastern belt by heavy rains.

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans—Middling, 7¾; receipts, 13,075; sales, 1,900; stock, 174,772.

Galveston—Middling, 8; receipts, 26,790; exports, 28,825; sales, 959; stock, 354,466.

Mobile—Middling, 7⅛; receipts, 1,081; stock, 35,199.

Savannah—Middling, 7½; receipts, 8,882; sales, 2,995; stock, 156,473.

Charleston—Middling, 7¾; receipts, 2,590; stock, 66,476.

Wilmington—Receipts, 1,767; exports, 3,000; stock, 32,189.

Norfolk—Middling, 7½; receipts, 2,710; sales, 871; stock, 42,010.

Boston—Receipts, 150; stock, 3,100.

Philadelphia—Receipts, 222; stock, 3,476.

New York—Exports, 441; stock, 71,404.

Minor ports—Receipts, 1,336; stock, 41,139.

Total today — Receipts, 58,753; exports, 32,266; stock, 989,183.

Total for week—Receipts, 58,753; exports, 32,266.

Total for season—Receipts, 2,082,498; exports, 869,405.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling, 8; receipts, 19,331; shipments, 20,457; sales, 6,625; stock, 131,743.

Memphis—Middling, 7 ; receipts, 6,506; shipments, 5,058; sales, 1,800; stock, 211,939.

Augusta—Middling, 7⅝@7.11-16; receipts, 2,520; shipments, 1,641; sales, 2,031; stock, 138,277.

St. Louis — Middling, 7¼; receipts, 415; shipments, 1,334; stock, 26,021.

Cincinnati—Receipts, 544; shipments, 1,140; stock, 3,356.

Little Rock—Middling, 7; receipts, 2,294; shipments, 1,271; stock, 36,432.

Dallas—Middling, 7½; sales, 2,810.

Total today—Receipts, 31,610; shipments, 30,941; stock, 547,768.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Contracts in the Open Market Were a Little Higher Yesterday.

New Orleans, Novfl 14.—Contracts in the cotton market were a little higher today, January standing at 7:50 bfd, as compared with yesterday's low price of 7.45. Feeling among brokers was cheerful over resumption of business Monday.

The rise of a sixteenth in Dallas spot quotations caused favorable comment as did also sales of spots for the week in Liverpool, total transactions there being 48,000 bales against 61,000 this week last year.

Changes in the hours of trading were announced by board directors of the local exchange today to stand until further notice. The market will open as usual at 9:05 A. M., the third call will be at 1:30 and the close will be at 2 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when it will be at 11 o'clock. Spots will be quoted at 1:30 except on Saturdays, when the hour will be 10:45 A. M.

Spot cotton quiet; sales on the spot 350 bales; to arrive 1,550 bales.

COTTON SEED OIL MARKET.

New York, Nov. 14.—Cotton seed oil was inactive and nervous, but in absence of aggressive operations either way price changes were narrow and irregular, closing 5 points lower to 3 points net higher. Sales, 1,900 barrels.

The market closed barely steady. Spot, 5.34@5.45; November, 5.38@5.41; December, 5.40@5.42; January, 5.55@5.58; February, 5.65@5.75; March, 5.82@5.85; April, 5.89@5.94; May, 6.05@6.08; June, 6.12@6.22.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.—Spot cotton, quiet; American middling fair, 5.60; good middling, 4.88; middling, 4.56; low middling, 3.95; good ordinary, 3.26; ordinary, 2.76.

Sales, 5,000 bales, including 3,530 American and 500 for speculation and export. Receipts, 4,428 bales, including 665 American.

Futures closed quiet. May-June opened 4.25½; closed 4.25½.

CLEARING HOUSE CONDITIONS.

Seven Million Above Required Amount. Decrease From Last Week.

New York, Nov. 14.—The statement of the average condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $7,413,900 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $8,500,650. The aggregate cash reserve, $442,799,000. Excess lawful reserve, $7,413,900; decrease, $8,500,650.

LIVERPOOL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Trading Will be Unrestricted After 3 O'Clock Monday Afternoon.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.—Directors of the Liverpool cotton exchange today announced that on Monday trading will be restricted until 3 P. M. and unrestricted thereafter. Trading will begin with May-June onward and no transactions further than 15 months ahead.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 14.—Raw sugar, steady; molasses sugar, 3.36; centrifugal, 4.01; refined, steady.

Butter—Quiet and unchanged.

Cheese—Steady.

Coffee—Spot, quie and unchanged on basis of 6 cents for Rio 7s and 10 for Santos 4s.

WHEAT PRICES FORCED DOWN

Seaboard Exporters Buying Extensively Causes Grain Values to be Reduced.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Persistent buying on the part of the Seaboard exporters forced a fall in the wheat market today after an early break. There was a nervous close at ⅛@¼c to ¼@⅜c. net advance.

Corn finished ⅛ to ⅛c. under last night; oats with a gain of ¼, and provisions varying from unchanged figures to a decline of 10 cents.

Grain and provisions closed:

Wheat—December, 1.15; May, 1.21¼.

Corn—December, 68⅜; May, 71⅝.

Oats—December, 49¾; May, 53⅝.

Pork—January, 19.10; May, 19.80.

Lard—January, 10.47; May, 10.57.

Ribs—January, 10.22; May, 10.56.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.13½@1.14¾; No. 2, hard, 1.13½@1.14¾.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, 74½@75; new, 70½.

Oats—Standard, 49¼@49¾.

MARINE.

Cleared.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Bintang (Dan.), 1,813 tons, Dahl, (in quarantine).

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 2,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,872 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady, at 43½.

ROSIN—Steady. Large, $3.25; small, $3.10.

TAR—Firm, $2.10 per barrel; per gallon, 9c.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Firm, $3.25 per barrel for soft; $3.25 per barrel for virgin; $2.25 per barrel for hard.

Quotations same day last year — Spirits turpentine, steady, 42½; rosin, firm, $3.55; tar, firm, 2.20-10½; crude, firm, $3.00; $3.00; $2.00.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine	(—)
Rosin	9
Tar	2
Crude Turpentine	2

Receipts same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 9 casks; rosin, 7 barrels; tar, 2 barrels; crude turpentine, 3 barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market — Spot, middling, 7¾c. per pound; last year, 13¾c.

Receipts, 1,767 bales; same day last year, 3,109 bales.

Total receipts since September 1st, 43,469 bales.

Total receipts to same day last year, 238,494 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Wilmington, Nov. 14.

Atlantic Coast Line—1,126 bales cotton; 9 barrels rosin; 2 barrels tar; 2 barrels crude turpentine.

Seaboard Air Line—641 bales cotton.

Total—1,767 bales cotton; 9 barrels rosin; 2 barrels tar; 2 barrels crude turpentine.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Nov. 14.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 75c. per bu.

PEAS—Out of season.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7 to 8c.; very dull.

PORK—Small, 10@12 cents; large, no sale.

SHEEP—No sale. Lambs, $1.50 to $2.50 per head; very dull; no sale.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 12c.; dry flints, 17@19c. lb.; dull.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, 22c.; good demand; sides and shoulders, 16c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28@29c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 45@50c.; spring, 15c@35c. per head; good demand.

EGGS—24@27c. per dozen.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 3.—Spanish—Market, quiet. Farmers' stock, 75c per bu.

Virginias—Farmers' Stock — Fancy Jumbo, 3½c per lb.; Fancy Hand-Picked, 3 c to 3½c per lb.; Extra Prime, 3 c. per lb.; Shelling Stock, 2 c to 3c per lb.

FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDS.

(Wholesale Price Quotations of Saturday by Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

Flour—Fancy Patent, $6.25 to $6.50 (car lots).

Corn—Domestic, $1.05; Imported, 93c.

Meal—96 lb. bag, $1.95 to $2.00.

Oats—Mixed, 60c; white, 65c. bu.

Hay—No. 1, Timothy, $24.00; No. 1, Mixed, $23.00 ton.

Middlings—$30.00 per ton.

D. S. Sides—From 12¼ to 12¾.

Plates—From 11c. to 11½c.

Lard — From 7¾ to 8c according to quality.

Coffee—From 9 to 12c.

Rice—Broken, 3¾c. to 4c.; Japan, 4¾c to 5c. Fancy Hear, 5 1-4c. to 6c.

Sugar — Granulated basis, 5¾c.; lower grades, usual difference.

Molasses — Black strap, 15c; mixed, 28c; Fancy Porto Rico, 40c.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, November 14. — North Carolina Peanuts—Market weaker; old stock, fancy hand-picked, 65c. per bu.; No. 1, machine picked, 60c. per bu.

Virginias—New crop, Jumbo, 70c. per bu.; fancy hand-picked, 65c. per bu.; No. 1, machine picked, 60c. per bu.

Spanish—New crop; Small Spanish, 70c. per bu.; Jumbo Spanish, 65c. per bu.

TIMIDITY IN DRY GOODS

Cotton Goods Buyers Are Doubtful as to the Value of Cotton and Prices Are Unsettled.

New York, Nov. 14.—Timidity continues among cotton goods buyers, due in some part to the uncertainty about cotton values for the long future and to a larger extent on the part of sellers because of the insufficient supplies of dye stuffs in hand. The manufacturers of heavy colored are unable to name lower prices in keeping with the decline in cotton until they are assured that they can deliver the goods in the colors desired.

Some trading is going on, prices that are made on a lower basis apply to individual orders. The duck markets are firmer in consequence of steady purchases for foreign shipment and a larger buying for domestic use. Discounts on wide duck have been shortened 5 per cent. No price changes have been made on prints or ginghams of standard grades, and the volume of new business offered is small. Wide domestics for the manufacturing trades have been sold in full for the coming season by large manufacturers at prices ranging from 1 1-2 to 2 cents a yard lower than last year.

Fine and fancy cottons are slow. Jobbers are still buying conservatively and retailers report a sub-normal trade. It is generally expected in the primary markets that business will improve and become steadier when the cotton exchanges resume business and it becomes possible with certainty to discount cotton values for the future.

Prices continue more or less nominal as follows: Print cloths 28 inch 64x64s, 3 cents; 64x60s, 2 3-4; 38 1-2 inch 64x64s 4; brown sheetings, Southern standards 6 3-4 to 7; denims 9 ounce 13 1-2; tickings 8 ounce 13; standard prints 5 1-4; staple ginghams 6 1-4; dress ginghams 9 1-4 cents.

COTTON GINNINGS BY COUNTIES TO NOVEMBER 1

Figures for North Carolina, Crops of 1914 and 1913, in Detail.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—Wm. J. Harris, director of the census, Department of Commerce, announces the preliminary report of cotton ginned by counties in North Carolina for the crops of 1914 and 1913. The report was made public for the State at 10 A. M. on Monday, November 9. The amounts for the different counties for the crops of 1914 and 1913 are furnished for publication in the local papers.

(Quantities are in running bales, counting round as half bales. Linters are not included.)

County:	Crop. 1914	1913
Total	427,949	384,260
Alamance	199	646
Alexander	439	1,072
Anson	14,766	15,644
Beaufort	4,310	3,295
Bertie	3,736	2,990
Bladen	5,399	3,380
Cabarrus	7,447	7,229
Camden	2,380	1,855
Carteret	626	554
Catawba	2,990	6,007
Chatham	3,550	4,200
Chowan	2,676	1,869
Cleveland	12,797	13,856
Columbus	5,269	3,924
Craven	2,105	1,994
Cumberland	14,830	10,528
Davidson	449	1,019
Davie	234	725
Duplin	5,656	4,409
Durham	306	584
Edgecombe	9,926	5,596
Franklin	5,963	7,052
Gaston	4,138	7,809
Gates	1,924	2,062
Granville	604	686
Greene	3,657	2,154
Halifax	12,588	10,851
Harnett	15,551	10,380
Hertford	1,329	1,124
Hoke	10,432	8,791
Iredell	4,115	7,581
Johnston	26,078	19,285
Jones	2,699	1,860
Lee	4,101	3,513
Lenoir	5,038	4,027
Lincoln	3,513	5,437
Martin	2,749	2,524
Mecklenburg	12,460	16,876
Montgomery	2,230	2,532
Moore	1,820	1,940
Nash	9,590	9,642
Northampton	7,783	6,022
Onslow	2,049	1,045
Orange	302	752
Pamlico	3,010	1,648
Pasquotank	2,835	1,972
Pender	546	545
Perquimans	3,829	2,914
Pitt	5,827	5,724
Polk	791	982
Randolph	200	423
Richmond	10,531	8,536
Robeson	40,612	28,823
Rowan	3,911	5,653
Rutherford	6,741	6,043
Sampson	14,915	9,810
Scotland	23,134	16,545
Stanly	3,776	4,136
Union	15,597	17,247
Vance	1,727	1,726
Wake	14,493	15,382
Warren	5,584	5,183
Washington	1,385	1,204
Wayne	16,542	12,267
Wilson	10,237	7,423
All other	919	754

HESTER'S WEEKLY COTTON STATEMENT.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales:

In sight for week, 602; same seven days last year, 738; for the month, 1,074; same date last year, 1,341; for season, 3,793; same date last year, 6,382.

Port receipts for gseason, 2,024; same date last year, 4,693.

Overland to Mills and Canada for season, 193; do. same date last year, 239.

Southern mill takings for season, 719; do. same date last year, 932.

Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1st, 853; do. last year, 469.

Foreign exports for week, 1,602; do. same seven days last year, 378; do. for season, 837; do. same date last year, 3,242.

Northern Spinners' takings and Canada for week, 99; do. same seven days last year, 119; do. for season, 601.

Free Electric Sparkler with each loaf of Farris' Bread. Ask your grocer for Farris' Bread. Advertisement.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

November 15, 1914.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 64 degrees; at 8 P. M., 65 degrees; maximum, 69 degrees; minimum, 59 degrees; mean, 64 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .31; rainfall for the month to date, .43 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M. yesterday, 2.8 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Sunday, rain; Monday, fair and colder.

The Port Calendar, Nov. 15, 1914.

Sun rises .....6:45 A. M.
Sun sets .....5:08 P. M.
Day's length .....10 hrs. 23 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	6:48	7:10	1:41	2:08
Southport	4:23	4:51	10:59	11:08
Masonboro Inl	4:12	4:40	10:39	10:48

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.
November 14, 1914.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	74	48	.0
Asheville	cldy	54	42	.24
Atlanta	cldy	60	54	.12
Augusta	rain	68	58	.94
Birmingh.	cldy	62	56	.06
Boston	clear	52	42	.0
Charleston	rain	68	64	1.62
Charlotte	rain	60	50	.84
Chicago	clear	58	42	.0
Galveston	clear	70	60	.02
Jacksonv	clear	76	66	.08
Memphis	cldy	70	54	.0
Mobile	rain	72	62	3.74
Montgom'y	rain	66	58	.52
New Orl	pt cldy	70	62	.26
New York	pt cldy	56	40	.0
Oklahoma	clear	72	48	.0
Palestine	clear	72	52	.0
Pittsburg	cldy	62	40	.0
Raleigh	rain	62	52	.42
Savannah	rain	72	62	1.64
Shreveport	clear	68	54	.0
St. Louis	clear	70	48	.0
Washing'n	cldy	56	40	.0

COTTON FIGURES UP TO AND INCLUDING OCTOBER.

More Cotton on Hand and Less Exported for Period Thon in 1913.

Washington, Nov. 14.—American cotton spinners used less cotton during the first three months of the cotton year than they did in the same period last year; exports during October were less than one-third of what they were a year ago and almost 1,000,000 bales more were in the hands of manufacturers and in warehouses at the end of October than there were last year at that time. This summarizes briefly the effect of the European war on the American cotton industry as disclosed by the census bureau's October cotton consumption and distribution report.

The United Kingdom during October increased its takings of American cotton 232,065 bales having been exported to it. Germany received no American cotton, while France took 22,302 bales, the first it had received since the beginning of the war.

Cotton consumed during October was 451,841 bales; exclusive of linters, compared with 511,923 in October last year. Consumption for the three months ending October 31 was 1,156,713 bales against 1,386,708 last year. Cotton on hand October 31st in manufacturing establishments was 713,407 bales compared with 1,023,015 a year ago, and in independent warehouses 2,780,036 compared with 2,509,658 a year ago.

Exports were 497,180 bales against 1,517,838 last year, and for the three months 644,168 against 2,705,322 a year ago.

Imports were 12,152 bales against 5,569 last year, and for the three months 54,554 against 20,803 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active numbered 30,651,946 against 30,855,360 a year ago.

Linters consumed was 29,101 bales against 31,355 a year ago; and for the three months 81,770 against 86,682 last year; on hand in manufacturing establishments 65,262 bales against 49,483 a year ago, and in independent warehouses 48,047 against 38,057 a year ago. Linters exports was 4,104 bales and for the three months 6,759 bales.

FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Nov. 14.—Mercantile paper, 5 @5¼. Sterling exchange, steady; sixty-day bills, 4.8575; for cables, 4.8865; for demand, 4.8715. Bar silver, 47¾. Exchanges, $233,224,039; balance, $16,538,680. Exchanges for the week, $1,309,947,030; balances for the week, $92,735,770.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Nov. 14.—Cotton goods and yarns were steadier today. Men's wear was quiet. Coverts were being bought for dress goods and men's wear for another season. Underwear and hosiery were in better demand. Foreign textile orders were small.

CAROLINA COTTON MARKETS.

(Daily Quotations, by State Division of Marketing.)

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 14.—Cotton—Middling—Raleigh, 7¼; Fayetteville, 7; Charlotte, 7 ; Norfolk, 7½.

Free Electric Sparkler with each loaf of Farris' Bread. Ask your grocer for Farris' Bread. Advertisement.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.

—from—

WILMINGTON

NORFOLK, VA. $7.20
On sale November 25th, limited returning November 27th.

RICHMOND, VA. $7.20
On sale November 25th, limited returning November 27th.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. $20.95
On sale November 28, 29; limited returning December 8th.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Cemetery, Hospital, Greenfield Lake, Sunset Park Schedule Tidewater Power Co.

RED CROSS.

Cars marked as above will hereafter operate between Sunset Park and the James Walker Memorial Hospital, exchanging transfers with other lines at 4th and Red Cross, Front and Princess and Front and Castle.

SUNSET PARK.

Leave Hospital for Sunset Park at 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 and 11:40 A. M., 1:00, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20 and 11:00 P. M.

Leave Sunset Park for the Hospital at 6:55, 8:05, 8:35, 9:05, 10:05 and 11:05 A. M., 1:35, 1:45, 2:25, 3:05, 3:45, 4:25, 5:05, 5:45, 6:25, 7:05, 7:45, 8:25, 9:45, 11:25 P. M.

GREENFIELD LAKE.

Leave Hospital for Greenfield Lake every 20 minutes, from 6:40 A. M. until 11:00 P. M.

Leave Greenfield Lake every 20 minutes, from 7:10 A. M. until 11:30 P. M.

THIRD AND WRIGHT.

Leave Hospital for Third and Wright every 10 minutes, from 6:40 A. M. until 11:00 P. M.

Leave Third and Wright every 10 minutes, from 7:05 A. M. until 11:05 P. M.

J. B. McCABE
Certified Public Accountant

Room 515 Murch-Nat. Bank Bldg.
Phone 906 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MADE BY HR Southern Map Company WILMINGTON N. C. TRADE MARK

BLUE-PRINTS

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb. Rails.
Schedule in Effect May 10, 1914.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00 a.m.	10:35 p.m.
Lv. Durham	1:30 a.m.	5:50 p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:45 p.m.	3:30 a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:23 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars, N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

"THE PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH."

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—3:00 P. M.—For Local Stations, Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and Intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and all points North and South.
Through Pullman sleeping car service between Wilmington and Atlanta.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M.

For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Frt. Agt., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.

CLYDE LINE
TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.

Steamship Navahoe, Friday, Oct. 30th.
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Nov. 6th.

Wilmington to Georgetown.

Steamship Navahoe, Monday, Nov. 2nd.
Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Nov. 9th.

Wilmington to New York.

Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Oct. 31st
Steamship Navahoe, Saturday, Nov. 7th

Both Steamers Carry Passengers.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale vested in me, as contained in a deed of trust from Roland A. Wright and wife, Daisy T. Wright, of date November 26th, 1912, and duly recorded in Book 70, at page 52, of the Records of New Hanover County, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1914, the following described porperty, to-wit:

"Beginning in the western line of Nutt street at a point 198 feet northwardly from the northern line of Grace street, running thence southwardly along the western line of Nutt street 22.55 feet to the line of a lot now owned by Roland A. Wright; thence westwardly and parallel with Grace street 122 feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Nutt street 22.55 feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Grace street 122 feet to the point of beginning, in the western line of Nutt street, the same being a part of Lot No. 3, in block 202, according to the present official plan of the city of Wilmington.

The terms of sale are for cash upon delivery of deed, which is to be made immediately after said sale. This sale being made at the request of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, beneficiary of said trust.

GEO. A. GRIMSLEY, Trustee.

This 29th day of Oct., 1914.
oc30-30t

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND

Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach
.....	.....	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....
11:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.

WESTBOUND

Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave for for Wilmington
a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a7:26 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
a8:01 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	e1:45 P. M.
c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
7:41 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
12:21 A. M.	12:10 A. M.	12:00 M.

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 2:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Oct. 12, 1914. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 5:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‖ 5:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‖ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. * 8:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 58. * 3:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 67. ‖ 6:20 P.M.	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate stations.	No. 58. ‖ 8:15 A.M.
No. 50. ‖ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‖10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:40 A.M.

* Daily. ‖ Daily except Sunday. ¶ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DAVID'S
Read This!

YOU'RE going to want an overcoat; you may want it simply for warmth, with style added; or for the real dressy look.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

make all kinds; we sell these clothes to men who believe in dressing well and economically.

This illustration shows the new Chesterfield; a gentleman's dress overcoat; soft front, 3-button-through. For young men, or any man. $18 and up. Special values in suits and overcoats at $25.

Ask to see our Special Mackinaw at $10.00.

The A. David Co.

Tailors,
Clothiers and Furnishers.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

CARGO OF CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR ALL EUROPE

Twelve Hundred Tons of Gifts Sent From America

Naval Collier Jason Lifted Anchor in New York Harbor Yesterday for Warring Countries in Europe—Her Cargo.

New York, Nov. 14.—With more than 1,200 tons of Christmas gifts from the people of America, a Santa Claus ship, the naval collier Jason, sailed today for Europe. A message of God-speed from President Wilson was received by Lieut. Com. C. F. Courtney, U. S. N., shortly before sailing time. The docks, as the ship cast loose her lines, were thronged with thousands of school children.

The gifts that the Santa Claus ship carried were gathered from every state of the Union. They include almost everything from toys and dolls to clothing and food.

A summary of the cargo made by Commander Courtney shortly before sailing showed the following items:

Fourteen carloads of children's clothing; five carloads of women's clothing; one carload of men's clothing; five carloads of toys, and 57 carloads of miscellaneous presents, foodstuffs, boots, shoes, etc.

A total of 82 carloads.

The ship will call first at Falmouth where the gifts intended for England, France and Belgium will be discharged; then she will proceed to Rotterdam where gifts for Holland and Germany will be discharged. At a later date another consignment will go forward for the people of Russia and Poland.

CONVENTION OF U. D. C. AT SAVANNAH CLOSES

San Francisco Chosen For Next Meeting Place

Prominent Women of the South Appeal to Convention for Home for Needy Southern Women to Be Erected at Montgomery.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 14.—With the selection of San Francisco as the place for holding of the 1915 meeting the annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy ended here late today.

The California city was selected over Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky. The date for next year's convention has not been set.

Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, the president-general, was presented with a silver loving cup by Mrs. Virginia Saunders Scales of Mississippi, on behalf of the pages of the convention.

The report of the committee for a home for needy women recommended that a committee be formed to carry on work along the lines of the Confederate Memorial Association towards the endowment of a home for needy Southern women, preferably to be located at Montgomery, Ala.

After the rejection of this recommendation the president general made a plea for relief work, as did Mrs. A. J. Montague, of Richmond, Va., and of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. The convention then endorsed the work being done by the home for Confederate women at Richmond and the Southern Relief Association in Washington.

Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke, of Norfolk, urged the Daughters to use their influence with their representatives in Congress to have erected a monument to Mathw Fontein Maury, the pathfinder of the sea. The government has purchased a site for this purpose at Cape Henry, Va.

BATTLE OF FLANDERS YET TO BE CONCLUDED

(Continued From Page One)

hospitality in the canal zone within three months and vice versa.

Except by special arrangement there shall not be at any one time more than three war vessels of any one nation, including those of the allies, in either terminal port or its adjacent territorial waters or more than three such vessels in transit through the canal, or more than six at one time in all the territorial waters of the zone.

Passage through the canal is to be accorded only upon written assurance by commanders of observance of regulations.

IN THE NEAR EAST.

Russia Says Battle in Kepreykey Continues—Black Sea Quiet.

Petrograd, Nov. 13.—The general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus has communicated to Petrograd the following:

"The fighting in the region around Keprykey continues. There have been no engagements in the Province of Zetchoroks, in the valleys of the Bayazid and the Alaschkert or on the coast of the Black Sea."

IN THE CAUCASUS.

Little Doing There, According to Reports from Petrograd.

Petrograd, Nov. 14.—An official communication issued from the Caucasus army headquarters says:

"There has been nothing new during the day of November 13th. On November 12th detachments of Kurdish cavalry made their appearance south of Karakilisse and Alaschkertska and came into collision with our cavalry. Overwhelmed by the force of our horsemen, the Kurds were routed."

Business Locals

BOYS' BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE—Third number Tuesday, Nov. 24th. Totten, Magician and Entertainer. Reserved seat tickets on sale Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 23 and 24. no15-10t

PLANTER WANTS TO BORROW $1,750. Am willing to pay reasonable bonus and interest, and give real estate worth $3,000 as security. Address "Planter 1750," care Star. no15-1t*

WANTED — BY YOUNG MARRIED man, position of some kind, either book-keeper, stenography or anything that is honorable. Can furnish good references. Address "Work," care Star. no15-1t*

BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, with fifteen years experience, wants two or three sets of books to keep. New books opened and tangled accounts straightened out. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 45, City. no15-1t*

EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE SALESMAN to travel for old established house, with line that sells to practically all classes of merchants. High commissions, with weekly advance to right man. D. W. Barrows, Detroit, Mich. no15-1t*

FOR RENT — APARTMENT, FURNISHED for light housekeeping. Three rooms, use of bath and 'phone. First floor; 311 South Fifth street. no15-1t*

FOR SALE — TWIN CYLINDER "INDIAN" motorcycle, fully equipped. Will sell at a sacrifice for cash. For particulars, address "Indian," P. O. Box 617, City. no15-1t*

FOR RENT — ANY GENTLEMAN AND wife with no children desiring a nice house in a good location, nicely furnished with all modern improvements, right on car line, will do well to call at once on W. F. Penny, 710 Orange street. no15-4t

LADIES TO SEW AT HOME. GOOD pay. Send stamp. Work sent prepaid. King Mfg. Co., 1431 Broadway, New York City. no15-1t*

SALESMAN — FOR GENERAL MERcantile trade in North Carolina, to sell a new proposition of merit. Vacancy now. Attractive commission contract balance of year and 1915. $35.00 weekly for expenses. Miles F. Bixler Co., Wholesale Jewelers, 198-46 Carlin Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. no15-1t*

FOR RENT — FURNISHED ROOM, adjoining bath. Hot and cold water, and other conveniences. Will rent reasonable to desirable party. Apply 414 Chestnut street. 'Phone 1085-W. no15-1t

SALESMAN EXPERIENCED IN ANY line, to sell general trade in North Carolina. Unexcelled specialty proposition. Commission contract; $35 weekly for expenses. Continental Jewelry Co., 796-46 Continental Building, Cleveland, Ohio. no15-1t*

FOR SALE— ONE THREE-YEAR OLD female (spaded) pointer bird dog, thoroughly trained. Good retriever. Price $30. Address P. O. Box 73, Wadesboro, N. C., no15-1t*

FOR SALE — THREE GOOD BLOODed setter pups nine months old, male and female. Price $20. Address P. O. Box 73, Wadesboro, N. C. no15-1t*

FOR SALE — ONE EIGHT YEAR OLD pointer bird dog, in good condition. Will not retrieve, but good hunter; cheap. Address P. O. Box 73, Wadesboro, N. C. no15-1t*

WANTED AT ONCE — WOMAN TO cook and do housework. Good home and pay to right party. Call 'phone 669-3, or write Box 578, City. no15-1t*

FOR SALE — FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, located on Third street, between Marsteller and Kidder; water and sewerage; lot 33x100 feet. Price $1,000.00. Apply to Wilder & Metts, Agents. no15-1t

FOR SALE — A GOOD HOME, LOCATed on North Fifth street; eight rooms, all improvements, property in perfect condition. Lot 33x100 feet. Price $3,500.00; $400.00 cash, balance easy. Apply to Wilder & Metts, Agents. no15-1t

FOR SALE — FIVE HUNDRED ACRES good land in Onslow county; clay sub-soil and situated near Railroad. Another tract of 300 acres adjoining. For price and terms, 'Phone 145 or write W. A. McGirt, Real Estate and Farm Lands. no15-1t

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ACRES valuable land in East Wilmington. Have been instructed to sell all or a portion of this tract. If interested, phone 145, or write W. A. McGirt, Masonic Temple Building. no 15-1t

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, CLAY sub-soil, near Burgaw, Pender county. 45 acres cleared, 20 acres timbered. Good house and barn. For price call 145. W. A. McGirt, Real Estate and Farm Lands. no 15-1t

ROOMS FOR RENT—ONE OR TWO bed rooms, fully furnished; 210 Chestnut street; hot and cold bath, telephone, electric lights. Phone 604-W. no 15-1t*

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS COMpletely furnished for light housekeeping. Apply at 211 Ann street, or phone 1118-W. no 15-1t*

ROOMS FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE furnished or unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping or for bedrooms, with privilege of bath and telephone. Box 555, City. no 15-1t

TWO SECOND-HAND FORD CARS for sale, in good condition, at a bargain. Can be seen at No. 8 North Third street, or call phone 67 or 2086-J. no 15-1t

C. S. BURNETT'S NEW VULCANIZING plant. All work done promptly and guaranteed. Re-treading a specialty. Orders from country given prompt attention. No. 8 North Third street; phone 67. no 15-1t

FOR SALE—ONE JERSEY BULL, three years old, weighing 1,000 lbs. Can be seen at our farm at East Wilmington. 'Phone 569. W. B. McClelland & Son, 416 Dock. no15-1t

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED room with board; rates reasonable. Apply to 112 Chestnut street, or 'phone 1605-W. no15-1t*

FOR SALE — THREE BURNER OIL stove, almost new, and one iron double bed, with spring. Apply 215 North Sixth street. no15-1t*

LOOK OVER OUR RENT LIST. WE may have the house you want. L. W. Moore, Telephone 332. no15-1t

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE, 115 NORTH Sixth street; good neighborhood and reasonable rent. 'Phone 145. W. A. McGirt, Real Estate and Insurance. no15-1t

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON MAY earn steady income corresponding for newspapers. We suggest subjects. Experience unnecessary. This means what it says. Correspondents' Press Bureau, Washington, D. C. no15-7t*

WANTED — OFFICE DESK, FLAT top preferred. Box 667, City. no15-1t*

LOST — A LARGE TORTOISE SHELL hair pin with gold chasing. Reward for return to Star Office. no15-1t*

I HAVE A CONTRACT TO DISTRIBute a million free packages borax soap powder. Want reliable men and women to help; $15.00 weekly. Waverly Brown, 730 N. Franklin, Chicago. no15-1t*

SIX, TWELVE, EIGHTEEN ACRE farms, Market street road, within two miles city. Price is right and location splendid. Can buy good terms. L. W. Moore, Real Estate Agency, 123 Princess street. no15-1t

RESIDENCE, RED CROSS, WEST Third; deep lot, large house. Can sell at attractive figure. This will increase in value. Ask L. W. Moore's Real Estate Agency, for particulars. no15-1t

390 ACRES LAND LYON SWAMP Drainage District; 250 cleared. Will yield without fertilizer, annually 50 bushels corn per acre. Five residences, large yards, splendid groves; near schools, churches, good neighbors; with farming implements and stock. Can sell at figure that will surprise you; also on good terms. It's well worth your investigation. L. W. Moore Real Estate Agency, 123 Princess. no15-1t

DESIRABLE HOMES FOR RENT — No. 508 Market, in perfect order, 8 rooms, $45.00; No. 520 Dock, 10 rooms, $45.00; No. 319 South Fifth street, 8 rooms, $30.00; No. 110 South 6th, 6 rooms, $20.00; 419 South Front, 6 rooms, $32.50; and others. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. no15-1t

ALL WORK GUARANTEED. — FOR Sanitary Plumbing and General Repairs, see T. P. Edwards, 820 South Front street; 'Phone 1045. no15-1t*

BUGGIES — WE HAVE RECENTLY received new line open and top buggies. Rubber and steel tires. Inspection solicited. Telephone 124. Schloss, Bear & Davis Co., 208 Market street. no15-1t*

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS OPEN TO women; $75 month. Pull unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. 687-T, Rochester, N. Y. no15-su5t*

$85 TO $150 MONTH PAID MEN AND women. Government life jobs. Common education sufficient; 2,000 appointments every month. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. 296-T. Rochester, N. Y. no 15-su-5t*

FOR SALE—SMALL HOTEL FURNISHed with fine cafe attached. A rare business opportunity. Hustler can make good. Can arrange terms. Address City, P. O. Box 87. no15-3t*

WANTED — TWO ROOMS ADJOINING with or without board, by four steady young men; centrally located; modern conveniences. State terms in answering. Box 542. no15-1t*

A BARGAIN — A NEW SEVEN-ROOM house. Has sewerage and is in good condition throughout. Location over railroad, in good settlement (near Third and Harnett.) Owner will sell for several hundred dollars less than actual value. J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate, 124 Princess street. no15-1t

IF IT'S PLUMBING YOU NEED, NEW work installed, old work repaired, or remodeled, call B. F. Justice, 721 Chestnut street; 'Phone 1127-W. no15-1t*

MONEY TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT, with which to build a home at Winoca. Now is the time to buy, now while prices are low is the time to build. We have a most attractive offer to make. Let us show you how it will pay you to stop paying rent and own your own home at beautiful Winoca. J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. no15-1t

WANTED — DESK ROOM OR HALF of an office. P. O. Box 772, City. no15-1t*

FOR SALE — BARGAIN, ONE BUGGY, one set harness, saddle and riding bridle. Can be seen at Orrell's stables. no15-1t*

SALESMAN — TRAVELING; SALARY and expenses, or commission; must be active, ambitious, energetic; splendid opportunity; former experience not essential. Landmark Cigar Co., Denver, Pa. no15-1t*

RUNNING WATER IN YOUR SUBURban residence. Let us furnish you with a pneumatic water system. Wilmington Iron Works, foot of Orange street. no15-7t

FOR SALE—HUPMOBILE ROADSTER in A-1 condition. Bargain for quick sale. P. O. Box 414. no15-1t*

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for light housekeeping; 225 Market street. 'Phone 819-W. no15-1t*

FOR RENT — TEN ACRE FARM WITH two-story residence and barn, in fine condition. Possession given immediately. Location on the A. C. L. railroad, 10 miles from Wilmington. Address "Farm," P. O. Box 223, Wilmington, N. C. no15-3t*

LET US STORE YOUR FURNITURE. Hopkins Furniture Co., 20 Market street. no15-1t

LET US PACK YOUR FURNITURE for shipment. We have experts. Hopkins Furniture Co., 20 Market street. no15-1t

LET US HAUL YOUR FURNITURE. We guarantee not to damage it. Hopkins Furniture Co. no15-1t

FOR SALE — ONE BRUSH AUTOMObile, like new. Price $100. C. C. Hopkins, 20 Market street. no15-1t

FOR RENT — NEW SIX-ROOM COTtage, 714 Grace street, modern conveniences. 'Phone 1008. no15-1t*

WANTED — BY REFINED COUPLE, one furnished or two unfurnished rooms, with two meals per day; breakfast and dinner. In reply, state price, location, etc. Address P. O. Box 113. no15-1t*

REALIZED — AN ABSOLUTELY DEpendable flour. No matter whether you bake bread, pastry or cakes, you will always be sure of the most perfect results. "Dainty" and "Romance" flour is our leader. Schutt Bros.; 'Phone 983. no13-3t*

PICKLED HERRINGS, BISMARCK herring, Scotch herring, No. 1; medium mackerel; fine fish roe; shad roe in tins; kippered herring in tins; Norwegian fat herring in tins. Prime corned beef; pickled pig feet and tripe. C. R. Pape, 'Phone 1038, corner Seventh and Chestnut. no13-6t

ATTENTION, JR. O. U. A. M.—EVERY member of the order is wanted at the Lodge Hall Sunday at one o'clock, to participate in the joint Bible and Flag presentation to the South Side school. no13-3t*

FOR RENT — NICE LARGE, NEWLY papered room, with two beds. Suitable for two gentlemen. Modern conveniences. Close down town. 'Phone 773. 216 N. Second street. no13-tf

POSITION WANTED BY EXPERIENCed chauffeur. Also several years in grocery and general merchandise business. Can furnish good references. Will accept position with private family or business house. Address "Young Man," care Star office. no13-7t

THE CREAMERY BUTTER USED IN the Dining Room at the Corn Show is made in North Carolina by the Catawba Creamery Co., Hickory, N. C., and donated by the Independent Ice Co., Distributors. Insist on your grocer supplying you with Catawba Gem Creamery butter. Put up in sanitary one-pound cartons. Independent Ice Co., Cold Storage Department. no12-4t

FOR SALE—25,000 NEW PEANUT bags in lots of 500 or more, at 10c each delivered, less than 500, 10c f.o.b. Small lots 11c here. Will ship any quantity and can ship at once from here. Have them on hand. J. C. Killebrew, Penelo, N. C. no 11-6t*

FOR RENT — DESIRABLE TWO-story residence, No. 505 Ann street (North side). Modern improvements. Possession given immediately. W. G. Whitehead; 'Phones 408-J or 229-J. no10-tf

WANTED — POSITION AS STEWARD in small American or European hotel. Seven years' experience; also with lunch counter. Sober, energetic. "Steward," care Star. no10-7t*

FOR SALE OR TRADE — FARM IN Currituck county, near railroad and village. Price right. Terms easy. J. W. Sykes, 415 Castle street. no10-7t*

BEAVER BOARD — ARTISTIC, SANItary, permanent. There are many kinds of wall board, but only one kind of "Beaver Board." Clark-Lynch Lumber Co., Dealers. no15-1t

CAR FLORIDA ORANGES AND FRUIT due Monday. Twenty-five barrels New York apples by steamer. Six barrels Wine saps just arrived. Must be sold. W. P. Oldham, 213 South Second street. no15-1t*

NO DOUBT YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT those 5x18 juniper shingles at $5.25. This is just a reminder. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. no15-1t

FOR SALE — TWO PLANERS, ONE grist mill, two saw mills, one lot of about one mile of 20-pound rail, 6 engines, 8 boilers, 500 pulleys, 12 pumps, one knife grinder, one trimmer, two fertilizer mixers, one veneer machine, 30 line rolls, 45 dead rolls, one shingle machine, one jointer, 1,000 feet of belting, 900 feet of 6-inch pipe, 2,000 feet of 1-inch pipe, 400 fence posts. If you want to save money, come to see us. Wilmington Iron Works. no15-1t

HAVEN'T YOU PUT OFF BUILDING that fence long enough? See Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. about some fence lumber tomorrow. no15-1t

FOR RENT — FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, all modern conveniences, suitable for light housekeeping. Price reasonable. Apply to Payne Drug Co.; 'Phone 520. no15-1t*

WANTED — TWO REFINED GENTLEmen to board with private family. Nice large rooms and board reasonable. 'Phone 1214-W. Address 302 N. Second street. no15--1t*

I CAN ACCOMMODATE SEVERAL more boarders. Electric lights, hot and cold water, baths. Table boarders given special attention. 'Phone 1834; 305 North Fourth street. no15-1t*

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF MOORE AND Alderman is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. R. B. Moore will continue the business at 4 Princess street, collecting all money due the firm and assuming all debts due by the firm. W. H. Alderman retires because of accident which befell him several days ago. W. H. Alderman. R. B. Moore. no15-1t*

THE NEW MARKET — 'PHONE 1409-W. Native meats a specialty. Lamb and veal, fresh sausage and liver pudding daily. Chickens and eggs; groceries. Prompt delivery. 605 North Fourth street. no15-1m

YOU CAN GET QUALITY, YOU CAN get service, you can get what you want, from Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. Why go further? no15-1t

GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT DEsires steam or furnace heated room, with private family, located within easy access to business district. State location, terms, particulars. References exchanged. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address "Alpha," care The Star. no15-1t*

TO BE COMFORTABLE, SECURE AN apartment in the Carolina Apartment House. Rent from $15 upwards, and includes heat, artesian water, elevator, janitor service. Two apartments not rented. Apply to J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. no15-3t

FOR RENT — LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished. Two beds, suitable for two gentlemen. Also small room, suitable for gentleman. Hot and cold water. 'Phone 1104-J. 102 Red Cross street. no15-1t*

NOTICE—HAVE YOUR TIRES REpaired at the Auto Repair Co., No. 311 North 2nd street. Full stock of tires and supplies always on hand. jy29-tf

We KEEP ALL THE LATEST MAGazines and newspapers in stock. Phone your orders to 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. oct. 27-tf

FOR RENT — SUNSET PARK — NEW 10 room house. Block from car line. Every city convenience. Apply Fidelity, 14 Princess street; 'Phone 312. se16-tf

EVENTUALLY WE WILL CLEAN, press and dye your clothes and renovate your hats. Why? Because we are the best and most reliable in the city. One trial will convince you. We pay parcel post. Coster's, 122 Market street. Phone 148. oc 21-we-fri-su-13t

EXPERT TYPEWRITING — STENOgraphic and notary work. Try us. Harriss. no6-tf

UNREDEEMED SHOT-GUNS, SUCH makes as Remington, L. C. Smith, Parker Bros., Ithaca, A. H. Fox, at a big bargain. You will find at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop, No. 6 South Front street; 'Phone 642. oc10-tf

IMPERIAL HOTEL, FORMERLY HOtel Clarendon, under new management, with Miss Anna J. Herring, proprietress, and P. C. White, Jr., Manager. This hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and will be run on both American and European Plan. Rates reasonable; also weekly and monthly rates. Corner Front and Grace sts. oc20-tf

TRY MOORE AND ALDERMAN, wholesale fruit and produce dealers. Apples, cabbage, potatoes, onions, oranges, ets. No. 4 Pincess street. Phone 183. oc4-tf

OYSTER ROASTS SERVED DAY OR night. Nothing but extra size Myrtle Grove oysters used. Special attention given ladies. J. H. Johnson, Greenfield Park; 'Phone 1209-W. no1-1mo

WANTED — POSITION AS BAND OR circle sawyer. Twelve years' experience. Best of references as to moral habits and ability. Address P. O. Box 73, Jacksonville, N. C. no14-4t*

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE, NEW AND second hand. Factory rebuilt machines; sent anywhere on approval. Cash or monthly payments. Typewriter supplies for all make machines. Write for catalogues. Address B. W. Thacker, Mgr. Remington Typewriter Co., Wilmington, N. C. no14-2t

ALL KINDS OF NATIVE FRESH meats; snap beans, cucumbers, celery and lettuce; spinach and cranberries. Extra dressed chickens, nice beef, veal, lamb and pork. Oysters fresh every day. See us. We have it all. Palace Market, 108 S. Front street; 'Phone 72. no14-tf

PHYSICIAN, EXPERIENCED AND CApable, wishes to know of a good location to practice medicine. Address "Physician," care Star. no14-7t

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, POSItion as book-keeper. Have had one year's experience. Good references furnished. Address "Position," care Star. no14-4t*

POPLAR LOGS! POPLAR LOGS!—WE can use 200,000 feet, or 40 cars, poplar logs, 20 inches and up in diameter. Inspection and cash when loaded. G. T. & W. J. Flynn. no14-2t*

FOR RENT — SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, all modern conveniences. Apply 201 Castle street. no14-2t

THE LATEST IN STYLES AND GOODS in the merchant tailoring line and other work pertaining to it by Leger Meyer, the Practical and Professional Tailor, 109 Princess street, Second floor. se 27-su-tf

WANTED—WOMEN FOR GOVERNment clerkships, $65 to $150 month. Common education sufficient. Wilmington examinations soon. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 688-S. Rochester, N. Y. oc 4-su-6t*

MAKE MONEY WITH US. AMOUNT depends upon time devoted. No canvassing. Ambitious local man wanted. Address Ostrander, Dept. 248, 12 West 31st St., New York. au30-1u-tf

LARGE CORPORATION DONIG A MILlion dollar yearly business has engaged us to employ an energetic, trustworthy man in each county in North Carolina to look after their business there; big advertising campaign has just been started, and must engage representatives at once; experience unnecessary if willing to hustle; state age, three references and how long you will have lived in your town; salary to start, $2.50 a day; permanent position with advancement. We will charge you no fee for obtaining the position for you. Address National Employment Bureau, Position N2, Box 5230, Boston, Mass. oc 4-su-8t

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTed. No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-744 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C. no1su9t*

FIVE BRIGHT, CAPABLE LADIES wanted to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week. Railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Co., Dept. 555, Omaha, Neb. no1,8,15,22,29-5t*

A FULL LINE OF SHADE TREES, roses and shrubs. Buy home grown fruit trees at The Holland Nurseries, Castle Haynes, N. C. 'Phone 5611. oc17-w,su-tf

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS ARE easy to get. My free booklet, Y-1319, tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. no1,w,su-13t

DOLL HOSPITAL — HEADS, WIGS, natural hair wigs, arms, hands, feet, legs; dolls restrung. 311 North Fifth street; 'Phone 1794-J. no8,13,15,22,25,29-6t*

YOUNG MEN—LOOK! WE WILL teach you the Barber trade and give you position in our shops in a few weeks. Tools free. All for $30. Terms, $15 down, $15 in ten days. You make money while learning. Write us today. Jacksonville Barber College, 872 W. Bay street, Jacksonville, Fla. no13,15,17,19-4t

HELP YOURSELF BY HELPING OTHers. Multigraph (facsimile letters create business. That helps us, helps you, helps your neighbor. Harriss. no6-tu,th,su-tf

OUR own customers know the nature and quality of the Service rendered by this Bank, and we believe we could number many more of the business men of this community among our depositors, if we had the opportunity of discussing the matter of Modern Banking **service** which really serves. We would appreciate a call, at any rate.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The New Murchison National Bank Building

WILMINGTON'S BIGGEST BUILDING

Absolutely fireproof.
Every room an outside room.
175 offices above Mezzanine floor.
Latest and safest high speed elevators.
Elevator service day and night.
Bright, big rooms, single or en suite.
Rents, $12.00 a month up.
Careful janitor service.
Lavatories in each room.
Hot and cold water on each floor.
Women's Rest Room on Fourth floor.
Every convenience for the tenant's comfort.
Vaults for rent.

Another unique feature: Use of desk and other furniture in well lighted and furnished office may be had for $10.00 monthly. This feature is designed for the man needing an office for a short time, or who may be just locating in the city and needs temporary headquarters.

Ideal for the insurance agent, attorney or any business needing only limited space.

Call on Renting Agent, and be shown over building.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING COMPANY

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Money Ahead Provides For The Day of Adversity

START THAT SAVINGS ACCOUNT TODAY. WE PAY 4 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST EVERY THREE MONTHS. WE ACT AS TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR.

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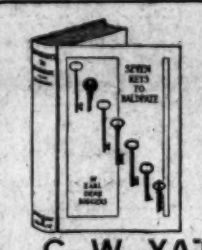
J. G. L. GIESCHEN, Vice-President.
THOS. E. COOPER, Vice-President.
R. L. HENLEY, Cashier.



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SHINGLES! SHINGLES!
750,000 Shingles, All Grades and Sizes.
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.
Everything in This Line.
We Offer Close Prices, Prompt Service and Respectfully Solicit Your Orders.

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'Phone 789.

THE NEW SANITARY DRUG STORE

We take great pride in the neat appearance and cleanliness of our store. Examine for yourself the next time you come in.
Our stock is clean; all receptacles are clean.
We are clean through and through in our dealings with you.
Prescriptions sent for and delivered at once. Telephone us your wants.

Woodall and Sheppard, Inc.

Phone 131 and 132 Cor. Front and Princess Sts.

NORRIS' CANDY FRESH BY EXPRESS